THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,562—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY BOMBAY BRANCH

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
12th Feb.	CHINA	5000		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11500
24th "	EGYPT	8000		
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10000		
9th "	ARABIA	8000		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
20th "	*ARCADIA	7000		
23rd "	PERSIA	8000		
29th "	MANORA	10000		
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000		
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000		
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000		
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000		

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The s.s. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or £33 594	Rs. 742 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs.525 or Rs 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
*Castalia	6383	G. Mitchell	7th Feb. 1912
*Elysia	6368	A. Haig	24th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	8th Mar. "
Olympia	5124	R.H. Scowa, R.N.R.	23rd " "
*Dircaesia	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	6th Apr. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st " "
*Castalia	6363	G. Mitchell	3rd May "
*Elysia	6383	A. Haigh	17th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	3rd June "

* Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy."

FARES,

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 803	1,345
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez to Cairo	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

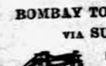
The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORTSAID.



THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

FOR LONDON.

Steamers	Tonnage.	Leave Bombay about
Umvolosi	4500	21st March 1912.
Umsinga	4500	15th April "
Umzumbi	5000	4th May "

Fares Rs. 400 to Rs. 440.

For further particulars, apply to—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers, Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route viâ.
Dwarka ... 1695	Thurs.	8th Feb.	9 a.m.	*C. M.
Linga ... 2184	Friday	9th Feb.	6 a. m.	† direct.
Lhasa ... 2184	Mon.	12th Feb.	11 a.m.	‡ viâ P. D. & C. M.

*Cutch Mandvie.
† Or latest on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡ Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND SUEZ (Weekly).

S.S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 8th Feb. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S.S. "Patiala," 2998 tons, on Wednesday 7th February, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Bureh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S.S. "Pentakota," 2418 tons, on or about 22nd February, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "Pundua" 3305 tons on or about 10th February.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

7th February, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
Ville-de-la-Ciotat	6378	Eschenauer	15th Feb. 1912.
Nera	5538	Casanova	14th Mar. 1912.
Oceanien	4143	Mages	11th April 1912.
Armand Behic	6385	Guionnet	9th May 1912.
Yarra	4142	Rosati	6th June 1912.
Salazie	4147	X	4th July 1912.

THURSDAY.

PASSAGE FARES "B" RATE.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 680	528	270
Do. (return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrain Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

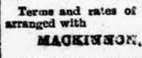
TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building Hornby Road. Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	5,500	D. Maganzini	15th Feb. 1912
R. Rubattino	4,583	Piazzoli	15th Mar. 1912.
Sicilia	5,500	D. Maganzini	15th Apr. 1912
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	30th Apr. 1912

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket	Rs. 500*	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

* Inside Cabins Rs. 400 single, and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, Rs. 740. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE, KOBE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	10th Feb. 1912.
Ischia	6,000	G. Selaito	16th Mar. "

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE:

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nuwara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 144. W. J. K. HEGARTY,
BOMBAY Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 325,000

HEAD OFFICE:

60, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 200,000,000, (£8,000,000.)
CAPITAL (fully paid up) ... £ 8,000,000
SURPLUS..... £ 1,360,000

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria Port Said and all principal towns on Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandize to

L. CAMBE,
Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

ESTABLISHED, 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE..... £ 50,000
HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, London.
BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agents throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

18 CONVINCING FACTS.

Why you should buy the Extra Strong Colonial Napier for use in over-sea countries.

1. It is not intended to compete with "cheaply made" cars, but is made to last, and is guaranteed for three years.
2. It has 11in. *Ground Clearance* with 915 by 105 (standard size) tyres.
3. It has *larger tyres than the standard model* but not excessively large wheels.
4. The springs are specially long and strong, and the *transverse spring is fitted at the back* to ensure easy riding and to prevent distortion of the frame.
5. The *Corburettor is high up above the frame* so as to enable the car to go through deep water. An *extra air regulator is fitted.* A fine metal gauze strainer is fitted to prevent any dust from entering engine.
6. The flywheel is in front of the engine, so that in going over obstructions the front road wheels lift the flywheel over the obstruction, whereas in cars where the flywheel is at the back of the engine the flywheel would drop on the top of the obstruction.
7. Both the frame and the front axle are of specially increased strength.
8. *Low gear is fitted* which enables the car to negotiate soft and sandy places and to ascend very steep inclines, and climb out of river beds.
9. The back axle casing is especially strong.
10. *Petrol is fed from a tank by pressure* ensuring a perfect petrol supply when ascending the steepest gradient.
11. The radiator and water pipes are of very large dimension and a *water pump is fitted* to ensure perfect cooling in the Tropics.
12. Automatic forced lubrication to ensure equal and perfect oiling to bearing surfaces.
13. Grease cups instead of oilers fitted to all spring shackles.
14. Mechanism and all working parts enclosed against dirt, grit or dust.
15. Internal expansion brakes on back hub entirely enclosed against dust or mud.
16. Metal to metal clutch running in oil. No leather is used, as leather is affected by heat, climate and water.
17. Special stearing lock enabling the car to be turned in a small space.
18. We would also point out that this car is British and guaranteed for three years which compares very favourably with those cars made by other manufacturers, which can only be guaranteed for a few months.

SOLE AGENTS FOR NAPIER MOTOR CARS.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

150°

"SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

150°

"SHELL"

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL"

150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL"

150°

MONGINI BROTHERS

HAVE JUST CLEARED A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of "ALL GOLD" brand of California Fruit, in large 2½ lbs. tins, comprising the following selection :—

CLING PEACHES.
GREEN GAGE PLUMS.
ROYAL ANN CHERRIES.
APRICOTS.
BLACKBERRIES.
BARTLETT PEARS.

Re. 1 per tin, or in cases of two dozens assorted, Rs. 22-8 per case.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Gustian Geary. Rs 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 3 Green Street Fort.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.
White Rose	150°	" "
Chester	125°	" "
Devoe's	125°	" "
Monkey	125°	" "

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

PATENTED ABROAD. "JOHA" PATENTED ABROAD

(REGISTERED AS A TRADE-MARK.)

A 40 per cent. preparation of Salvarsan ready for immediate use.
Will not deteriorate by keeping.

Prepared after the original prescription of Dr. CARL SCHINDLER, Berlin and Geh. Med. Rat. Prof. Dr. A. NEISSER, Breslau

Used with most satisfactory results in many of the leading Hospitals and Clinics on the Continent.

The great popularity which "JOHA" has recently gained in the Salvarsan-treatment is due, firstly, to its almost entire painlessness and, secondly, to its simplicity in use.

"JOHA" is supplied to the medical profession as follows :—

"JOHA" 40 per cent.	1 cc m	containing 0,4 Salvarsan	Rs. 8 8
	1 1-2 cc m	" 0,6 Salvarsan	" 10 12
"JOHA" for children	1 cc m	" 0,1 Salvarsan in packages containing 5 tubes	" 10 4
	1 cc m	" 0,2 Salvarsan in packages containing 3 tubes	" 10 12
Syringe with 3 needles and a canula in metal case			" 4 8

FULL LITERATURE ON APPLICATION.

N. POWELL & CO.,

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, AND BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

"JOHA" and Salvarsan are injected in our premises.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUEYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA and DUTCH CHEESE always in Stock.

The House in India for MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES.

PROVISIONS and OILMANSTORES from the best Firms in France, Germany and Italy.

Well matured GREEK WINES and BRANDY, from a First Class distillery and also First Class ITALIAN and FRENCH WINES.

Our speciality, GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a first class table Wine, at only Rs. 12 per doz. bottles.

B. O. C KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.

MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s

ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. SOONDERJEE VALJI, HARIDAS LALJI, JETHABHAI WALJI and RAMDAS RAGHAVJI, Trustees of the Charities mentioned in the will of GOMTIBAI widow of GOPALJI HEMRAJ MORPARIA, have contracted TO SELL to our client the property described in the schedule hereunder written. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, sale or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same if any will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at the western side of Kolbhat Wady, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the Trustees and their tenants, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 2516, 2517, and Street Nos. 31, 33, and bearing Collector's Old No. 365, New No. 2242, Old Survey No. 10-1214, and New Survey No. 38, and containing by admeasurement two hundred and seventeen and four months square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East partly by the house of Ghellabhai Samaldas and partly by Kolbhat Wadi on the West by the property of Raghunath Luxman, on the North by the house of Sodoobai, widow of Bala Sambhaji, and on the South by the house of Ghellabhoy Samaldas.—Dated this 6th day of February, 1912.

MANSUKHLAL, JAMSETJI, HIRALAL & Co., Purchaser's Attorneys.

HOME FOR LITTLE GIRLS (bright and happy) Gentlemen's Children at Richmond House, Caterham, Surrey, lessons if desired, large house and garden, Ref. in India.

MISS PEARSON AND MELLE, Cochard.

NOTICE.

BENGAL AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.
(Including Tirhoot State Railway).

THE AGENT, B. & N. W. Railway Company, Gorakhpur, is prepared to receive Tenders up to noon, of the 3rd March, 1912, for the SUPPLY of Oils, from 1st April 1912 to 31st March, 1913.

Form of Tender at Rs. 3 each giving full particular can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for so doing.

J. WILSON, Offg. Store Keeper, B. N. W. Railway.

Samastipur, the 2nd February, 1912.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

A NEW THROUGH ROUTE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

FROM the 1st of January, 1912, the Northern Express will run from BOMBAY to PESHAWAR via Ratlam, Muttra, Delhi, Bhatinda, Ferozepur Lahore and Rawalpindi to the following timings:—

DOWN JOURNEY.		UP JOURNEY.	
Bombay ...	Dep. 9-30 p.m.	Peshawar...	Dep. 7-55 a.m.
Peshawar...	Arr. 10-25 p.m.	Bombay....	Arr. 8-20 a.m.

		Hours occupied on journey. H. M.
Bombay to Delhi	... ...	27 30
" " Meerut	... ...	29 5
" " Saharanpur	... ...	30 59
" " Umballa	... ...	32 24
" " Bareilly	... ...	32 35
" " Bhatinda	... ...	33 21
" " Ludhiana	... ...	34 51
" " Ferozepore	... ...	34 58
" " Lahore	... ...	36 50
" " Kathgodam	... ...	37 30
" " Amritsar	... ...	37 59
" " Rawalpindi	... ...	44 31
" " Peshawar	... ...	48 55

FREDERICK W. HANSON, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th December, 1911.

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White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.
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do, brand 125° (in bulk)	3 4 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)...	3 14 0	per two tins.

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THE SALE of landed property situate at Butcher Street, advertised to take place to-day is POSTPONED until further Notice.

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Under instructions from Mr. Sooleman Cassam Haji Mitha, the mortgagee of the undermentioned properties, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on the date and at the time given below the following pieces of land buildings, hereditaments and premises described below:—

Lot No. II.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th February, 1912, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), on the premises.

First.—All that piece or parcel of Government quit and ground rent land or ground containing by admeasurement 113½ square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Shamji Hassaji or Samuel Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the north by the property hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the south by the House of Khoja Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, on or towards the east by a sweeper's gully and or towards the west by the said Shamji Hassaji or Samuel Street, and which said piece of land is Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1280, New No. 7037, Old Survey No. 211, and New Survey No. 2800, and the said house is assessed by the Municipal assessor of rates and taxes under B. Ward No. 1675, Street No. 203-205, Samuel Street, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Government quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and outhouses standing thereon, situate on the west side of Shamji Hassaji Street or Samuel Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1280, 2 New No. 7026, Old Survey No.—and New Survey 211

No. 2801, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 1676 and Street No. 207-209, containing by 7 admeasurement 104—square yards be the same, little, 9 more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by Shamji Hassaji or Samuel Street, on or towards the north by the gully common to those premises and the house formerly of Rahimbhoy Aloobhoy, and on or towards the south by the property hereinbefore firstly described, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For full particulars and conditions of sale apply to the mortgagee's Solicitors, Messrs. Little and Co., Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

On FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Share Bazar, next to Criterion Restaurant (Markar's Building) top floor, the very valuable and artistic design household furniture by Robert and Darji Kanji Breslaur and others such as dining table, chairs, sideboard, Robert-made neatly design artistic drawing-room, suite, book-cases, screens, table and teapoys, bent wood sofa, and rocking chair, iron and brass bedstead, chest-of-drawer, sofa, dressing and wash-hand tables cloth and gowen presses, almyrahs, one lot solid silverware, containing card cases, bowls, tubes, centerpiece and gold button one, 8 day 18K. solid gold pocket watch in good order, singing Canary in cage, one large aviory, with birds, curtains, chucks, carpets, Singapore cane chairs, ice box, rich ornaments, medicine chest figures, Remington typewriter, Marcks & Co. clock, hanging and table lamps, solid brass Hall telescopic lamp, chinamatting cooking pots and many other household articles &c. &c. the property of E. A. Higgs Esqr. of Messrs Gaddum & Co. and others. The above furniture is neatly made and very little used and worth buying it.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3-30 p. m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand strung glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 bay horse aged quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey pony quiet in saddle.
1 ralli cart, built by "Simpson, Madras," and recently done up with new rubber tyres complete with lamps, foot rest and rubber mat in perfect order fit for a horse about 14-2. The property of the late Mr. J. H. Symington—
1 glass fronted miniature office brougham in good order.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Upper Colaba, No. 25 next to the R. A. Officers Mess, (on the sea side), very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery and plated ware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiter, bentwood drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, cabinet, table ornament, pictures, table, hall and wall lamps, wall clocks, one cottage piano, iron safe, single bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing, chest-of-drawers, wash-hand and dressing tables, one double barrel 16 bore hammergun in leatherc ase one single barrel 16 bore hammergun, one lot cartridges, copper utensils, Chinamatting, gardenpots, one bay waler horse, and one rubber tyred English built round-shaped gig by R. Disturnal and Co., Wednesbury, Staffordshire D. &c., &c.

The property of Capt. Hayes Sadler Adjutant, R. G. A. and others. Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 7th February, 1912.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of February, 1912, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort, the following:—

By order of a banking firm and on account and at the risk of the concerned a further lot of watches consisting of—
30 nickle open face watch.
30 nickle do. do.
90 gun metal watch.
6 calendar watch.
36 engraved gun metal watch.
6 flat nickle watch.
On account of the consignors a shipment of 8 English safes fire and thief resisting sizes 26" to 30".
On account of the concerned—
3 pairs all brass motor car lamps No. 381, 971 and 429.
1 pair side lamps, 1 generator.
Miscellaneous articles:—1 Densmore and 1 Waverley typewriter, a pair of cabinets; one brand new binocular of very high power with a leather case.

SALE OF LEOPOLD MILLS MACHINERY.

Notice is hereby given that Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, all machinery and accessories of the Leopold Spinning Bleaching and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., including steam engines, steam boilers unless previously sold by private treaty.

The Public Auction will be held on the above Mills premises, at Hans Road, Mahalaxmi, on THURSDAY, the 22nd February, 1912, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained from the aforesaid, Auctioneers, 21, Meadow Street, Fort.

By Order Greaves, Cotton and Co., Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th February, 1912.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

IMPORTANT LONDON firm of Export Merchants REQUIRES the SERVICES of a reliable RESIDENT AGENT, with first class connexion in every Trading centre in India, to cultivate, the Indent business. Only those capable of obtaining good indents will be considered. The remuneration offered is half profit made on each indent.

Apply in first instance, stating full particulars as to capabilities references, etc., to "EXPORT," 106, Wool Exchange, London.

TO BE LET.

A LARGE airy and up-to-date OFFICE, on the 1st floor of Wheeler's Building, Hornby Road, with or without basement accommodation. Lift E. L. and Fans. Apply—
A. H. WHEELER AND CO., on premises.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY, No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executors of the will of the late Dr. Hirji Jehanghir Dadysett, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 7th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), dispensary furniture, medicine in bottles, handsome partitions, tables, sofas, chairs, examination tables, very valuable ear, throat, nose and skin instruments in cases, batteries, medical books, etc.
The property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th February, 1912.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 130 BAGS SINGAPORE SAGO FLOUR.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th inst, at 3-30 p. m. S.T., in the Godown of Sha Ranchordass Purshotum and Co. in the Bombay Improvement Trust Chawl,

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXHIBITION OF OLD BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY.

ONLY 10 DAYS LEFT.

Everything still running, but the time left is short.

TO-DAY.—SPECIAL SECOND JOURNEY.

Concession on the Mountain Railway.

The Old Fort of Bombay — The Joy Wheel
Church Gate — The House of Nonsense
Apollo Gate — The Brooklyn Cake-walk
The Cornwallis Memorial — The Mermaid's Well
The Camera Obscura.

BUY A SPECIAL BOOK OF COMBINED TICKETS FOR ADMISSION AND SIDE-SHOWS.

USUAL PRICE Rs. 2. TO-DAY Re. 1-4.

SATURDAY, 10th February, 1912.
Special Day in aid of Dr. Masina's Hospital.
GRAND MILITARY DISPLAY
and numerous other attractions.

SUNDAY, 11th February.
LAST AND FINAL COLOSSAL FIREWORK.
Display—Two displays in one.

Special Set Pieces:—The Taj Mahal at Agra. The Civic Arms at Bombay.

Tourbillions, Shells, Artistic and Startling Devices, Rockets, Magnificent Set Pieces, etc., etc.

28 Separate Items.

Watch for details of full programme.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, FEB. 5.] [BOMBAY, FEB. 6.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pins.	Minns.
2½ per cent. Consols	77 3-4		1-8
do. Rentes	95 1-4		1-4
3½ do. Sterling Loan	94	un	chgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities	64 3-8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	26 15-16	1-16	
do. 2 months' hence	26 13-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in New York	58 5-8	1-2	
Exchange on London at Paris	25-24 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin	20-51 1-2		1-2
do. do. New York	4-87 1-2	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	21st Sept		
3 months' sight	3 3-8		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight	3		1-4
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	4		1-8
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	4		1-4
Interest day-to-day Loans	3 1-2	1-2	
do. 7 day Market Loans	3 1-2		1-3

Bar Gold ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £150,000.

Closing Tone of Silver—Indian buying.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot ... Easier. Good business done
Futures ... Easy.
Manchester ... Moderately active
Total Sales ... 12,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500
Imports ... 4,000
Mid-Americans ... 5·77 unchgd
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 5-16+1-16

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	April-May	May-June	June-July
5·49 —·07	5·51 —·07	5·53 —·06	5·55 —·03	5·55 —·05
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
5·54 —·07	5·52 —·05	5·49 —·05	5·47 —·05	

New York official noon call March 9·67; May 9·83. New Orleans 10 a.m. March 10·16; May 10·22.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports	58,000
Receipts at U. S. last year	22,000
Exports to Great Britain	34,000
Exports to Continent	61,000
Spot Cotton	9·90—10

Futures—Month of Mar. 9·88—10 / Futures—Month of May 9·84—10 } Declined on long unloading and advanced later partially on covering.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot Cotton ... 10 unchgd
Futures—Month of March ... 10·05—18
Do. do May ... 10·11—17
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Easy.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... 39 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat White Pachi ... 39 3-4+1-4
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—Hull—Done.
Wheat Red Karachi ... Nominal.
Do Months—Jan.—London—
Tone—Firm.
Wheat afloat for U. K. ... 2,610,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ... 37 3-4+1-3
Do. Month—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Firm.
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs ... — No Sellers.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian 37 3-4 unchgd.
Do Months ... February—Sellers.

SEEDS.

SAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... 49 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months— ... Mar.-May
Do. Name of Ports—H A D—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... 52 unchgd
Do. Months— ... Mar.-May
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ... 44 1-4— 3-4
Do. Months—Mar.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Done.
Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 67 3-4—1-4
Do. Months—Feb-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Done.
Tone—Firm.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 62 3-8—1-8
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—
£ 6-13-6—unchgd Feb.-Mar.—Hull—Sellers —Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 14 1-4 unobgd.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... 4-7 unchgd.
Feb.-Mar.—Sellers—Quiet

METALS—
Copper Braziers ... £ 72 2-4—1-4
Yellow Metal ... d 6 1-2 unchgd.
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 61 1-2—5-16

ARRIVALS—
"Gramsbergen" "Rabenfels" "Cuyahoga".

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 18 9+1 1-2
Do. Months of Shipment ... Feb.-Mar.—Value.
Tone—Firm—Very little offering.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 15 2+1 1-4 sellers
Months of Shipments ... Mar.
Tone—Fair demand—Not many sellers. Closing rather quieter.

E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... 19·9 3-4+3-4
Months of Shipments ... Apr.-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Firm. Scarcely anything doing.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 17 + 1 1-2
Month of Shipments ... Feb.—Value
Tone—Firm.

JAVA SUGAR.
Raw Java Nos 16×18 C and F Calcutta 14-10 1-2 Feb.-Mar.—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi 15 Feb.-Mar.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta 16-3 Feb.-Mar.—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi 16-1 1-2 Feb.-Mar.—Value.
Tone—Unchanged, market steady.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [6TH FEB. 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
10 Boxes Sovs.	Rs. 7,50,000	Sydney	National Bank
9 Boxes Sovs	6,75,000	Freemantle	do
3 Boxes Bulns.	1,51,243	do	do
Sovereigns ...	75,000	do	do
3 Boxes Sovs.	2,25,000	Sydney	Mercantile Bank
5 Boxes Rs ...	28,500	Hongkong	do
25 Bars Silver ...	37,500	Adelaide	do
2 Boxes Rs ...	10,300	Hongkong	Eastern Bank
11 Boxes Rs ...	32,910	Bangkok	Comptoir National Chartered Bank
6 Boxes Rs ...	27,500	do	

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 3rd & 4th Feb., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	52	61,529
B B and C I Railway ...	50	58,937

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened quiet at 1s. 4 1-8d. T.T. and Demand, though 1s. 4 5-32d. Demand was obtainable here and there for Cash. The general rate for 3 months' Credits was 1s. 4 11-32d, but bills were placed at 1s. 4 5-16d. to a small extent. Far Eastern rates continue steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	1s. 4 1-8d.
Demand Drafts	1s. 4 1-8d.
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do forward	1s. 4 1-4d. April
Do. do France	172
Do. do Marks	140
Hongkong 60 days' sight	143 1-2
Shanghai "	192 3-4
Japan "	149 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened at 95 3-4 for Cash and 95 15-16 for the Settlement and after declining 1-16 closes at the opening rates as under. Only a small business is reported.

We quote:—
Cash ... ... Rs. 95 12 0
Settlement ... ... " 95 15 0

BULLION:—

Yesterday Silver in London closed 1-16 higher for ready at 26 15-16 and unchanged for delivery in two months at 26 13-16. New York was 1-8 up at 58 5-8. The local market has kept fairly steady and closes as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	...	Re	24 1 0
Australian "	...	"	24 0 0
Sovereigns "	...	"	15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty	...	"	67 14 0
" 1st Settlement	...	"	67 14 0
" 2nd Settlement	...	"	68 2 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The Home markets closed easier and it is possible we may be on the eve of the expected reaction. Prices here opened Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower than yesterday's closing rates, and the market was quiet during the morning with little business passing. At Colaba there was practically no change in the position and the market closed quiet but steady as under. Neither buyers nor sellers were inclined to operate pending further news from the other side.

Prices for ready cotton are trifle easier and the demand continues moderate.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.			
Fine M. G. Broach	... ... Rs.	280	March
Good M G Broach	... ... "	271 1-2	"
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat	"	269	"
Fine M G Nagpur	... ... "	267	"
Fine M G Dhamangaon	... "	263	"
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola	... "	261	"
Fine M G Khandeish	... "	250	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	... "	241	"
Fine M G Bengal	... ... "	251	"
F. G. H. G. Bengal	... ... "	235	"

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is steady and almost unchanged:—

Ready	... Rs.	12	4	0	Nominal B.T.
April-May	... "	11	13	0	R.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is quiet. We Quote:—

Brown Delhi A.-M.	... Rs.	7	13	6	R.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	... "	8	4	6	R.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Quiet but steady.
We quote:—

Bold White 85 p.c.	... Rs.	55	0	0	
Ready White Gulburga	... "	55	8	0	
Red Jubbalpore	... "	51	8	0	
Black Kutki	... "	46	8	0	
Yellow Hingunghat	... "	57	0	0	

POPPYSEED:—

Tone—Steadier. We quote:—
Forward ... ... Rs. 11 4 0 R. T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 35 8 0
Forward ... " 7 3 0 R. T.

COTTONSEED:—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—
Ready. ... ... Rs 25 8 0

GROUNDNUTS:—

Tone—firm. We quote:—
Bold... ... ... Rs. 42 8 0

MOWRASEED:—

Tone—Quiet.
Ready ... Rs. 6 15 0 B. T.

WHEAT:—

The market is steady. We quote:—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 4 0 R. T.
" Delhi A.-M. ... " 5 6 6 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of bombay	1,760
Bank of India	66
Eastern Bank	79 1-2
Indian Specie	52 1-2

MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance	595
Bombay Cotton Mill	390
Central India S & W Co.	1,950
David	413 3-4
Kohinoor	742 1-2
Manockji Petit	2,650
Standard	1,145

PRESS.

New Mofussil	790

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	146
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference ...	177
Bombay S N Co Ord.	277 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1275
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	17

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	520

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	24,817	bales
Wheat	22,709	cwts.
Linseed	3,266	"
Rapeseed	3,209	"
Gingellyseed	15,881	"
Poppyseed	6	"
Groundnuts	12,517	"
Castorseed	12,049	"
Rice	21,585	"
Myrabollams	2,201	"
Cotpicuseed	15,339	"
Mowraseed	Nil	"
Gram	12,922	"
Joowar	3,604	"
Maize	5,936	"

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BENGAL SUGARCANE.

Final forecast of the Sugarcane crop of Eastern Bengal and Assam, 1911-1912:—

In this province where sugarcane is never irrigated the success of the crop depends on an abundant and well distributed rainfall. From April to November these requirments were so well fulfilled that the subsequent entire absence of rainfall has caused no serious loss. During the floods low-lying fields of cane were damaged to a small extent. Borers have not proved more than usually destructive and the red rot disease appears to be less prevalent than it was a few years ago.

Revisions of area estimates have not caused any substantial change, the total estimate for the province being now 179,300 acres, as against 181,300 acres in 1910-1911.

District officers' estimates of outturn average 89 per cent of a normal yield but in several cases these estimates are too low. In Rajshahi division where 51 per cent. of the entire cane crop of the province is produced, unofficial reports indicate that yields much above the average are being obtained. Though the whole of the plant cane will not be cut till more than 3 months hence, conditions are not likely to change much in the interval and it will be safe to estimate for the province an outturn of 100 per cent.

On the basis of a 100 per cent. crop, for which the normal yield is 24 cwt. per acre, my estimate of the total outturn of gur from cane this year is 4,303,200 cwt., or 10 per cent. more than last year.

The quantity of gur produced the from juice of the date palm is estimated at 801,200 cwt., two-thirds of which is produced in the districts of Faridpur and Bakarganj. This estimate is based on an enumeration of the trees kept for gur production and the average recorded yield per tree. The present estimate is believed to be more nearly accurate than those of previous years.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 7th February.

47. Musketry—Thursday 9th Feb. 1912:—
Hill Memorial Challenge Cup Competition at the G. I. P. R. V. R. Corps range.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-30 a.m.
42. Musketry.—Saturday, 10th February 1912.
Class-firing for No 1 Company at the British Infantry Range, Colaba Firing, to commence at 4-30 p.m.
Dress:—Plain Clothes.
43. Parade—Saturday 10th February 1912.
Officers, D & F Specialists, and Gun Layers, instructions as Middle Ground, Fort.
Parade at Apollo Bunder at 5 p. m.
Dress—Khaki and Helmets.
All qualified Gun Layers should attend this parade. No 1 and 2 Companies, Gun Drill at Mahalaxmi Battery under No 1 of sub-Divisions. A I 6 "B L C is allotted to No 1 Company A 2 to No 2 Company.
44. Musketry—Sunday, 11th Feb. 1912.
The Inter-Company Cup Competition will take place at the British Infantry Range, Colaba.
Firing to commence at 8 a.m.
Ranges 200, 300, and 500 yards.
Captains of teams to be on the range to draw for places at 7-45 a.m.
Traversing Sights may be used. Aperture Sights are not allowed.
There will also be a Spoon Competition under the same conditions, these scores being taken from the Inter-Cup Registers, those who are not selected to fire in the teams will use the spare targets.
These scores will not count in the Aggregate for these competitions but the handicap points as they stand at present will be considered.

E. P. GUDLIP, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL B. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 7th February.

116. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is alotted for Class-firing as follows:— (for all class-firing members will take their sidearms to the Range.
Thursday 8th Instant.—"I" Coy.
Friday 9th Inst. "A" Coy. (Practice)
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6. 10 a m.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

NOTICE.

Rifle Club Matches 31 to 33 will be fired at Ghat Kopar on Saturday 10th instant by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 10 a m.

The Hill Memorial Challenge Cup Competition will take place as Ghat Kopar on Sunday 11th Inst by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a m.

In the course of the first of a series of addresses on the evolution of England delivered at University College, London, Professor A. F. Pollard alluded incidentally to the question of the omission of the word "obey" from the marriage service. He believed, he said, that there was something common in origin between the ring put through the nose of the wild bull and the ring which was put on a certain finger of a lady's hand. It implied originally a certain amount of control—a certain amount perhaps, of captivity and obedience. Now that we were getting rid of "obedience," there would perhaps be a campaign against the ring as well. The only objection to that was that the ring was quite a useful form of advertisement.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

PARK—February 6, at St. George's Hospital, of small-pox, William Park, Engineer of the British Westinghouse Coy., of Manchester.

PAYMASTER—February 6, at Grant Road, New Foras Road, Bombay, Hamabai, beloved daughter of Pherozsha Nusserwanjee Paymaster, B. B. and C. I. Ry. (Loco)., aged 3 years and 6 months. Deeply regretted. Funeral this morning 8-30 (S.T.).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRUCE—January 26, at Peshawar, the wife of Captain C E Bruce, of a daughter.

BICKLEY-ROE—January 20, at Sialkot, the wife of C Bickley-Roe, Punjab Bank, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p. m.
Asiatic Cinematograph, Edwardes Theatre, Kalbadevi Road, 5-30 to 6-30; 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.
Exhibition: Carnival Cinematograph, continuous performances.

Maxim: "Who stands still goes back."—German Proverb.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "India," with the English mails of the 26th January, left Aden, at 5 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 5 a.m. on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "China" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m., on Saturday.

NOTICE TO COMMON JURORS.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court to-day (Wednesday) at 3 o'clock p. m. instead of at 11 o'clock a. m.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY, BOMBAY.—The Silver Jubilee meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay will be held this day at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.) at the rooms of the Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, and not in the rooms of the Philharmonic Society.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, yesterday held an inquest at the New Docks on view of the body of Noorallı, a labourer about 60 years old. The evidence showed that while taking the joint of the piping he fell down from a sledge, a height of fifteen feet. He was picked up dead. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, MAZAGON.—The total number of patients treated during the month of January, 1912, was 2,909, the daily average being 93, new admissions 716, Parsi 339, Hindoos 1,711, Mahomedans 610, Christians 249. 81 children were vaccinated last month.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon; the Straits Settlements, China, Japan per s.s. "Austria" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. to-day.—Mails for Lourenco Marques and South Africa per extra s.s. "Klinzuelo" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Sunday the 11th instant.

THE BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. W.C. Walton and Officers, the Band of the 104th Rifles, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, Conductor, commencing at 5-45 p.m. to-day:—

March	Under the double eagle ..... Wagner
Overture	Hungarian ..... Bela
Selection ...	Les cloches de Corneville ... Godfrey
Valse	Gold and Silver ..... Lebar
Russian Dance	Danse des Zauves ..... Leslie
Selection	All the Girls ..... Williams
Indian Piece..	Kismet ..... Mackey
Two Step ...	Happy days in Dixie ..... Mills

GRATITUDE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I met with an accident yesterday at about eleven o'clock in the morning while driving in my motor along the Queen's Road. I was rather badly hurt when a European gentleman who was driving in a carriage-and-pair along the road stopped and rendered me every kind of assistance.

The condition in which I was then prevented me from expressing my sense of gratefulness to the kind gentleman. Not knowing his name nor his residence I have no alternative but to beg you to allow me through your medium to express publicly my thanks to the gentleman for all the trouble he took for me.—Yours, etc.

M. A. W. MISHARI.

Arab Lane, February, 6.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Austria," Feb. 7.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to China and Japan via intermediate ports, per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Austria" to-day, from the Victoria Dock No. 7. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock Shed No. 7 at 11-15 a. m. Deck passengers and native servants must be present at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit, at 10 a.m.:—

Arakawa, Mr. T.	Lombard, Mr. and Mrs.
Baker, Mr. Frank	Mackenzie, Mr. D.
Bowman, Mrs. A. D.	Vello, Lt. A. de
Chapman, Mr. O.	Ostrowsky, Count and
Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. G. F.	Countess and maid
Day, Miss S. L.	Ostrowsky, Miss
Dixon, Miss Violet	Westropp, Col. G. R. C.
Dubash, Mr. J. N.	Wiseman, Mr. and Mrs. P.
Lamson, Miss K. G.	Wiseman, Mr.
Lover, Mr. C. C. B.	

Per s. s. "Castalia," Feb. 7.

The Anchor Line s.s. "Castalia" will sail from No. 2 shed, Victoria Dock to-day noon with the following passengers. Medical inspection alongside the vessel at 11-15 a.m. sharp:—

TO MARSEILLES.

Bernard Cooke, Mr E	Newton, Rev F L
Jennings, Col E	Rose, Lt-Col C S
Jennings, Mrs	Rose, Mrs
Klugh, Rev L	Rose, Miss
Klugh, Mrs	Tracy, Rev R B

TO LONDON.

Armitage, Mr M P	Hancock, Lt R S
Boyce, Mrs	Johnson, Maj P S B
Colomb, Lt-Col R F	Miller, Mr H
Colomb, Mrs	Miller, Mrs, nurse and infant
Colomb, Miss	
Campbell, Mrs R G	Rosber, Mr A R
Dobson, Mr N P	Ramsay, Miss S E
Grazebrook, Lt G A	Wheatley, Capt W P R
Gairdner, Miss M E	Wayte Wood, Mr G

TO LIVERPOOL.

Buckley, Mrs M A	Clabby, Mr W
Clarke, Mrs R E	Tuchope, Rev W S
Clabby, Mrs, child and infant	Tudhope, Mrs

EXTRA CLASS.

Grey, Mr T	Kennedy, Mr W

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

CASHIER'S FRAUDS.

At the fourth sitting of the First Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Justice Sir Dinshaw Davar and a common jury concluded the hearing of the case, in which Jethmal Jairam, a cashier in the employ of Mr. Gordhandass Khatao, stood charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 74,000 belonging to his master.

The Advocate-General and Mr. S. G. Velinker, instructed by Messrs. Little and Company, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoolla instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company, defended the accused.

After the prosecution evidence was over the accused put in a long written statement in course of which he stated that one of the keys of the safe remained with the mehta, Harivallabh, to whom the cash-box was also accessible. The books were carefully examined by Harivallabh and then by Tulsidass. He had been asked to make the various entries now in dispute by Harivallabh and he did so at the latter's directions. He denied misappropriation and said that Harivallabh was responsible for the whole affair. Following the advice of Harivallabh, he left Bombay, but he denied having taken away the firm's money with him when he left.

His Lordship, in summing up the case, said that it was of considerable importance to the mercantile community. The complications had been removed by the very lucid and painstaking opening of the learned Advocate-General. In order to weigh the arguments for the defence, the jury ought to bear in mind that the accused would be guilty even if he wilfully suffered some one else to criminally misappropriate the money. The accused was employed in most responsible firm of Mr. Gordhandass and considerable confidence was put in him. He had complete control over the cash book and over the cash. The counsel for the defence had cast many reflections and remarks on Hariwallabh under instructions of the accused; but Harivallabh was not before them. He had given evidence before them and it was for them to judge whether he spoke the truth. It appeared to his Lordship that Harivallabh had given evidence in a very straightforward manner. They had also to bear in mind that Mr. Gordhandass would have many reasons to shield his relative, the accused, rather than to shield Harivallabh. The entries relating to the defalcations were in the handwriting of the accused, and with the assistance of those entries, large sums of money disappeared from Mr. Gordhandass' firm. The attempt on the part of the accused to involve the son of Mr. Gordhandass was scandalous, and equally shameful was his attempt to throw dirt on his master from whose hands he always received nothing but kindness. It was in evidence that the accused was raising throughagent, was speculating largely and carrying on very hazardous ventures in yarn and opium. Where did the accused get the money from? There was the sworn testimony of the witnesses, that the initials of Harivallabh and Tulsidass were forgeries. When the time for detection came, the accused ran away for a year and he said he did so at the instance of Harivallabh. They were not to be guided by accusations, unsupported by proof and evidence.

The jury unanimously found the accused guilty. His Lordship, in passing sentence, said the accused was convicted on the clearest evidence. Men of his stamp gifted with intelligence were a danger to the mercantile community. He had grievously abused the confidence placed in him and his conduct towards his master showed that he was an ungrateful man. His Lordship sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Advocate-General then said he did not wish to proceed with the other charges against the accused.

His Lordship made a note accordingly and acquitted the accused of those charges.

The sessions were then adjourned until to-day.

IMAMWADA PROPERTY DISPUTE.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday Mr. Justice Macleod disposed of the suit brought by the Hon'ble the Advocate-General in relation to Gulamhussein Alcobhoy and others against Fatmabibi and two others, in which the plaintiff prayed for a declaration, that the property and the suit was trust property, that the transfer of the property to the name of the second and third defendants, be declared void and that the defendants may be restrained from receiving the rents and profits of the property.

Mr. Jahangir Dinshaw Davar and the Hon'ble Mr. M. A. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somji, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Mirza and Mirza and Mangaldas, for the defendants.

There is in Pakmodia Street, a certain plot of land with a building thereon, known as Imamwada. Plaintiff said that for many years past the place was used for the housing of pilgrims and for religious feasts and other charitable purposes of the Shia Ishna Ashri community. Until three or four years ago, there was a tablet in front of the entrance showing it was "Wakf" property; it was then believed by the members of the community that the property had been dedicated to "Wakf" in the year 1842 by the then King of Oudh, who, in 1854, conferred the right of superintendence on one Haji Mahomed Husam Nimazi. In 1885 a suit was brought against the heirs of Nimazi, they then pleaded that the property had been appropriated in "Wakf". The first defendant had continued in the possession of the property as such trustee, but now she denied the trust and claimed the property as her own.

The defendants denied that the property in question was charitable property. The property had not been used for religious feasts and other religious purposes. It was true Roza Khani had been performed during the first ten days of the Mohurram, it was usual in many Mahomedan private houses, and among pilgrims accommodated there at times on payment of rent. In 1841, the property was sold to H. H. Amjeed Ali Shah of Oudh. Subsequently the property came into the possession of Nimazi, to whom it was granted by the Nawab of Oudh absolutely, in discharge of his debt of Rs. 19,286. They maintained that the property had never been dedicated to "Wakf," but had remained in their possession for upwards of 60 years as their own absolute property.

His Lordship after hearing the evidence dismissed the suit with costs.

SHORT CAUSES.

Mr. Justice Beaman presided yesterday on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court and disposed of among others, the following short causes:—

In the suit brought by Krishnarao Wasudeo against Gangabai and others, Mr. Thacker appeared for the plaintiff, the defendants did not appear.

Mr. Thacker said that the defendants had passed joint and several promissory notes in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 6,000. Demand was made, but nothing had been paid.

His Lordship passed a decree for the amount claimed with interest and costs.

CLAIM ON ADJUSTED ACCOUNT.

In the suit brought by Suleman Cassam Haji Mitha against Haji Mahomed Jusub and others, Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the plaintiff; the defendants were absent.

Mr. Wadia said that the defendants carried on business in chunam with the plaintiff's money. The accounts were adjusted between the parties and Rs. 8,561 were found due.

His Lordship passed a decree for the amount with interest and costs.

POSTPONED FOR SETTLEMENT.

In the suit of Lakhmaji Padamji against Kumbhar Jagjiwan Raisey Raja, Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. B. G. Desai for the defendant.

The defendant agreed to pay, counsel stated, Rs. 800 by Saturday next as part payment of the claim and by consent the suit was adjourned for a fortnight for settlement.

ARE you a Martyr to malaria? Then persevere in taking a dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, every morning. It neutralizes the poison in the blood and effects a permanent cure. It tones the heart and the system. Take no substitute, but insist on having Squibb's of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

POLICE COURTS.

CHARGE OF BUYING ARMY KIT.

Inspector Guider yesterday charged Jehangir Dhunjibhoy, proprietor of the Royal Restaurant, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with buying clothes and other regimental kit from a soldier of the Northumberland Fusiliers, knowing the same to be Government property.

The prosecution was the result of a complaint made to the police by the Commanding Officer of the Fusiliers now stationed in Deolali. In January last Private Staunton arrived in Bombay and was putting up in the Salvation Army Soldiers' Home. When he went to the Royal Restaurant he was shown some clothes and other articles belonging to the regiment which the accused told him he had purchased from Private Huggin. Among the articles Private Staunton saw some of his own things. On going home his things were, stolen from the trunk. Returning to Deolali after the expiry of the leave Private Staunton reported the matter to the police.

The defence was that he had bought the things in good faith. He had been told by many soldiers that they were at liberty to sell their clothes and kit as they had paid for it. He had been an engineer for the last thirty years and never thought of earning anything dishonestly. The clothes were of no use to him. They would do for his servants.

Further hearing stands adjourned.

ROBBING A NAUTCH GIRL.

Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Phiroze Hoshung Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Abdulla Allaihi Bux, a Mahomedan cook in the service of Gishi, a nautch girl, was charged with stealing the ornaments of his mistress, valued at Rs. 1,432.

The complaint was that a police sepoy arrested the accused on suspicion as he was driving in a hack victoria with a tin trunk. The gharry was going towards Kurla and was stopped at Sion. The accused admitted the offence and pointed out the complainant's house.

He had been convicted before of a similar offence and was this time sentenced to eight months' rigorous imprisonment.

INFRINGEMENT OF TRADE MARK ACT.

Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. Pheroze Hoshung Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Fedahusein Lerkmanji, a dealer in perfumery had obtained summons against Abdullabhai Mulla Allibux on a charge of counterfeiting his trade mark and being in possession of soaps bearing the complainant's trade mark.

The defence was that about eight months ago when he commenced manufacturing soaps he asked his servant to prepare the design of a label which he had done.

The Magistrate held that the proprietor who ordered the preparation of a label was primarily responsible. It was for him to prove that it was no violation of the Trade Mark Act. However as the complainant's label was not long in the market the accused should not be heavily fined. He was fined Rs. 30.

BURGLARY IN MADANPURA.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, befor Mr Frank Oliviera, Deputy Inspector Sargon charged Bakar Raju, and seven others, Punjabi Hindus, with burglary and theft in respect of ornaments and cash valued at Rs. 245, the property of Pita Vana, a Marwari, in Madanpura.

The complaint was that the Marwari closed his shop on the night of the 20th and retired

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Swazi, 3,174 tons, Captain H. J. Abbey, will sail to-day for New York and Philadelphia with a general cargo.

The Anchor Line steamer Castalia 4,081 tons, Captain G. Michell, will sail to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co's steamer Austria, 4,870 tons, Captain D. Casulich, will sail to-day for Kobe etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Irismere, 2,326 tons, Captain H. Hunter, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Steenberzen, 2,455 tons, Captain W. H. de Younge, arrived in harbour on Monday from Rotterdam, with a general cargo and coal.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS

H M S Perseus.....Comdr C P B Powell...R Navy
H M S Sphinx .....Special Service steamer.
H M S Lawrence ...Comdr de Bargh.....R I Marine

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Delta	4780	Martin	China	13-3	P & O Co
B Ariosto	2760	Bradley	Kchi	13-2	
C & E Croxteth Hall	2435	Ogg	Marseilles	18-2	
F Mansuri	2121	Gore	Hull	8 & P S N Co	
F Uganda	3625	Kilpatrick	Calcutta	M M & Co	
G Mashtari	1107	LeMiere	Jeddah	Bo & P S N Co	
L Free Lance	73	Toplen		8-2	C Brown & Co
N Swazi	3174	Abbey	New York	7-2	W & A G & Co
O Dunrobin	2319	Carr	Bushire	1-12	T M & Co
K Annie Rickmer	2572	Oetting	Antwerp	9-2	W & A G & Co

Offside O

Egypt	4207	Summers	London	24-2	P & O Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Capri	2718	Figari	Kobe	10-2	R Line
2 Castalia	4081	Mitchell		W & A G & Co	
5 Kirkfield	3095	Dermody	Kobe	13-2	
6 Sicilia		Dante	Genoa	15-2	R Line
7 Austria	4879	Cosulich	Kobe	7-2	A L S N Co
8 Habsburg	3416	Seberich		Trieste	A L S N Co
10&11 Chupra	3951	Henderson	Antwerp	7-2	M M & Co
12 & 13 China	4161	Tocque	London	P & O Co	
14 Dwarka	759	Moxon	Bussrh	8-2	M M & Co
15 Colombo Maru	2920	Teranaka	Kobe	9-2	N Y Kaisha

P & O Dock.

Kanzler	1665	Colizan	Durban	16-2 A Strandes & Co

H W P D

Charland	760	Ebrahim	Gulf	8-2
Indravati	573	Esmail		Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
5	Steenbergen	de Younge	Rotterdam Jan. 5
6	Irismere	Hunter	Calcutta Jan. 25

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Rysbergen	Burger	Rotterdam &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—
Steamer Swazi, Abbey, for Philadelphia.
" Austria, Casulich, for Kobe, &c.
" Castalia, Mitchell, for Liverpool, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday.—
Steamer Ooloharia, for Calcutta, &c.
" Steenbergen, for Antwerp, &c.
" Athenic, for Liverpool, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O Co's steamer Sardinia, arrived at Suez from Colombo on the evening of the 3rd instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair, left Liverpool on the evening of the 3rd instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, Homeward bound passed Suez on the 3rd instant and the same Co's steamer Elysia, outward bound passed the Canal on the night of the 4th instant.

The Societa' Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer Ischia, from Bombay arrived at Kobe, on the 6th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEB. 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—1,002 cwts myrabollams, P. Mathooradas and Co.

Croxteth Hall s—4,600 cwts wheat, 3,000 cwts cottonseed, 3,300 cwts maize, L. Dreyfus and Co; 4 bales silk waste, 2 bales silk kakoons, Killick Nixon and Co; 4,000 cwts bonemeal, R. Kaderbhoy; 14,000 cwts maize, Sanday and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Croxteth Hall s—6,000 cwts groundnuts, 4,000 cwts castorseed, and 2,000 cwts wheat, L. Dreyfus and Co; 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, 1,250 cwts maize, K. Devchand and Co.

Castalia s—1,999 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Egypt s—250 tons manganese ore, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 1,250 tons manganese ore, R. A. Willis.

FOR LONDON.

China s—13 bales hides, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,200 mics, H Kanranee and Co; 16 1-2 cwts kajoo, V Jairam; 200 cwts cashewnuts, Nusserwanjee Bros and Co; 41 bales hides, H A Oomer; 5 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 24 bales skins and hides, R M Kooka; 19 cwts fishmaws, J M Rahimtoola; 85 cwts fishmaws, A Hussein and Co; 68 cwts raisins, R Jeewandas and Co; 52 cwts cashewnuts, R Moloobhai; 36 bales skins, A E H Mohomed.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Mansuri s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 550 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—52 bales hemp E Oomersey; 5,000 cwts barley, Volkart Bros; 1,000 cwts gram, Ralli Brothers.

Annie Rickmer s—110 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 40 tons tin clippings, The Asiatic Petroleum Co.

Steenbergen s—224 balles cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR TRIESTE.

Habsburg s—330 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sicilia s—310 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 300 bales cotton, M Bhimjee; 1,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co; 1,001 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Sicilia s—2,000 cwts castorseed, K Devchand and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Habsburg s—25 bales twist, S J Davis.

FOR VENICE.

Habsburg s—200 bales cotton, K Visram and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kirkfield s—200 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 500 bales cotton, Volkert Bros; 1400 bales cotton, G G Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, D D Curanee and Co; 300 bales cotton, M H Dedashti; 500 bales cotton, H Gooldas and Co; 1,800 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 600 bales cotton, N K Kaisha.

Colombo Maru s—600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, G G Kaisha; 231 cwts castor oil cake, M B Kaisha.

Capri s—10 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Kirkfield s—400 bales cotton, Breuel and Co; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Colombo Maru s—150 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Colombo Maru s—150 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Colombo Maru s—200 bales cotton, The M. B Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Colombo Maru s—400 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Colombo Maru s—800 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

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The Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 7th February, 1912.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

THE German Emperor's message to the relatives of the men who lost their lives in the submerged submarine created a good impression in England, which, however, appears to have been obliterated by the sentence upon Mr. Bertrand Stewart for espionage. And we are told that the treatment of this gentleman is calculated to embitter relations between Britain and Germany. If people will pry into their neighbour's secrets, they must take the consequences. The Admiralty Intelligence Department had no need of his assistance or of that of any private individual. Its officers knew full well whether Germany was prepared for war at the time the Morocco negotiations were proceeding and Germany was equally well aware as to the state of preparedness of the British Navy. Each had sufficient information for all practical purposes and though we may sympathise with people whose patriotism leads them into trouble, we cannot blame any alien for endeavouring to suppress promiscuous espionage. Britain is more tolerant on the subject than any other nation, and some of its points of interest are clearly labelled, that all who run away read. We in Bombay need not go farther than Queen's road for an illustration of British indifference in the matter. For all men to see and for the convenience of any solitary enemy who is disposed to cut us off from communication with the mother country, is indicated the precise spot at which the electric cable runs beneath the railway into the sea. Foreign vessels systematically lie alongside our forts, and if Germany and France and Austria do not know our weaknesses, as well as our strength, their officers deserve to be cashiered for indolence. At Home, it is the same, though, wherever a foreign officer is discovered making ostentatious use of a camera in a spot when photographing, is supposed to be prohibited, the sentence pronounced upon him practically amounts to "warned and discharged." Still a country which prefers to keep its secrets secret is entitled to take what measures it likes to preserve them, and whether we do the same matters not, we have no justification for condemning those who award serious punishment for seeking to acquire military secrets—on some of which important issues may depend. Germany, no doubt, is fully convinced of the necessity, some day or other, of pitting her strength against Britain, or Britain and France. All the rivalry and competition, the desire for supremacy at sea and abroad, must eventually lead to a great conflict and the less either power permits the other to know of its strength the wiser it will be.

Whatever feeling may have been created by the miscarriage of justice, or whatever it may actually be, in Mr. Stewart's case, it is as nothing compared with the excitement resulting from the announcement that Germany's forthcoming Navy estimates will provide for a further increase of the shipbuilding programme and for raising the personnel of the navy from sixty to eighty thousand men. Germany, according to a publication, which is alleged to represent the views of the Admiralty exactly, means to but down two keels to every British three and it is added Germany will hardly have to fear that England will continue to build two ships to one if Germany lays down three. Still British ministers are agreed that the two power plus ten per cent. standard must be maintained. Whatever differences there may be between parties at home they are united in the determination to maintain British prestige. We cannot forget the declaration of Mr. Lloyd George, in July last, "I believe it is essential in the highest interests, not merely of this country, but of the world, that Britain should at all hazards maintain her place and her prestige amongst the Great Powers of the world. . . I would make great sacrifices to preserve peace. I conceive nothing would justify a disturbance of international good-will except questions of the gravest national moment. But if a situation were to be forced upon us in which peace could only be preserved by the surrender of the great beneficent position Britain has won by centuries of heroism and achievement, by allowing Britain to be treated where her interests were vitally affected as if she were of no account in the Cabinet of Nations, then, I say emphatically that peace at that price would be a humiliation intolerable for a great country like ours to endure."

The German Press did not like these remarks and bitterly attacked both the speaker and the sentiments he expressed. They were supposed to convey the feeling of Mr. Lloyd George, or at the most that of his party. But they were uttered with the approval of the Prime Minister, who himself, a week later, explaining British action with regard to Morocco, observed that in the judgment of His Majesty's Government, it would have been a grave mistake to let such a situation drift until an assertion of our interest in it might, owing to our previous silence, cause surprise and resentment at the moment when this assertion became most necessary and imperative." That speech gave the stamp of Government approval of the Chancellor's exposition of policy. And if anything else were needed to demonstrate that there was unanimity in the Councils of the State, it was supplied by Mr. Balfour, who followed Mr. Asquith. "If there be any observers or critics outside these walls who have counted upon our differences and our absorption in the bitter home disputes of the moment in the hope that they will make easy a policy which under other circumstances they thought this country might object to—if there are any who suppose that we are wiped out from the map of Europe because we have our own differences at home—it may be worth while saying, for the benefit of those whom it may concern, that they have utterly mistaken the temper of the British people and the patriotism of the Opposition, whether the Opposition be drawn from one side of the House or from the other." That unanimity of feeling still prevails, and so long as it does ship-building activity will not be relaxed. Both countries have over-seas interests to uphold and both require strong naval forces. The resources of both countries are being drained to keep up those forces. And what will be the upshot? There can only be one answer. One power only can have command of the sea, and that, the stronger.

THE DICKENS CENTENARY. TO-DAY a hundred years ago was born in one of the suburbs of Portsmouth—in which great naval station his father was employed in a humble capacity at the Navy Pay Office—Charles Dickens, and the eagerly awaited occasion of his centenary has come at last. But people have been so impatient about it that they have already anticipated the real day and have been commemorating the centenary during the past weeks and even months. Almost the same was the case with the Thackeray Centenary which really came off seven months ago—in July last—but was celebrated by enthusiasts everywhere much earlier. In fact, off and on, during these two years at least, these brother novelists have been almost continuously kept before the public chiefly because their century was coming to a close. To-day at last the century of the later writer does come to a close at last. Centenaries and the like celebrations are essentially joyous occasions; the Dickens Centenary is being commemorated with even greater rejoicing than the Thackeray. But there is also a somewhat sombre side to such commemorations inasmuch as the retrospect of the century that has elapsed since their birth inevitably suggests a prospect that is disappointing for the present and especially the future. The century of these great novelists has passed, and another century is opening. Will it produce novelists like them who will enrich not only our own but the world's literature with their immortal creations? At present there seems little prospect of this, looking to the intellectual poverty especially in literature that has come upon us during the present generation. The intellectual giants, the poets, the novelists, the historians, the philosophers, that were born about a hundred years ago, so very near to one another in the first and second decade of the past century, on which they shed so much lustre, have run their race and do not seem to have left worthy successors behind. Tennyson and Browning, Dickens and Thackeray, Kinglake and Froude, Mill and Martineau and Ruskin—all these glories of our literature in the past century remain as yet unrivalled. But then the present century is as yet young and may still produce its own heroes able to rank with their predecessors. Let us hope it will, and thus we may help in some way to dispel the gloom naturally caused by the brilliant retrospect suggested by the series of centuries we have been celebrating for the past ten years or so. Perhaps we are living in a transition age when the brilliant wave of the past century has spent its force and its successor of equal brilliance has not risen yet. However that be, we are at present in an age of mediocrity with little trace of genius in the higher departments of literature and thought except perhaps physical science. We are rejoicing on these centennial occasions even the glories of the past, but we ought at least to bestow a thought of bequeathing to posterity other similar occasions of rejoicing in the future every commemoration of heroes of our own time.

It is really remarkable that two such men of genius destined to achieve world-wide success in the same field of letters, as Thackeray and Dickens, should have been born within seven months of each other. The only other instance parallel to this that we can call to mind is that of Marlowe and Shakespeare who were separated by three months from each other in their birth in 1564. Marlowe is now allowed to have been a genius quite like Shakespeare, just as Dickens was like Thackeray, but cruel fate cut short his career before it had time to develop itself. But the Elizabethan and the Victorian ages were both remarkable and exceptional in their prolificness of genius. The age of George the Third comes up to them especially in its poets, and Wordsworth Scott and Coleridge were all born in three successive years 1770—1772 being separated by about and a quarter from each other in their births. The eighteenth century had famous novelists in Fielding and Smollett, but the latter was fifteen years younger. Both Dickens and Thackeray have been often compared with these their predecessors of the previous century and will no doubt be compared again on this occasion of the centenary, which indeed has given rise to an immense amount of literature about both. One of the best and most appropriate ways of commemorating literary men is to produce new and attractive editions of their works, and in the case of both Dickens and Thackeray many such editions have appeared. Of Thackeray unfortunately, there is no authentic biography on account of his posthumous embargo on any such work; but of Dickens there is the excellent life by his intimate friend John Forster, justly praised by all, and this has been reproduced on the occasion of the centenary of the novelist in several very worthy forms.

THE CURSE OF HIGH BUILDINGS. BOMBAY has often been compared with New York. Both island cities, both have had resort to high buildings in order to find room for their population, and though the upward soaring of Bombay houses may actually be modest in extent, compared with old-fashioned Indian bungalows, they are as much giants of brick and stone as are, contrasted with ordinary buildings, the huge skyscrapers which have been erected in New York and other American cities. Bombay may, therefore, be permitted to take a special interest, in the announcement that even the Yankee has at last grown tired of the skyscraper, which visitors have for years detested, and has put a limit on its dimensions. At Pittsburg, a huge bank building of 26 storeys is being erected, but that is to be almost the last of the monsters, for the American Legislature has decided that no building of more than twenty storeys shall be permitted on American soil. A few, the plans for which were sanctioned just before the Act became law, have yet to be erected, but after that the enterprise of the American builders is to be checked. It is years ago now since Ruskin made his protest against the skyscraper. When they put up Victoria-street, London, as it stands to-day, Ruskin said that it was like a street in Hell; but no notice was taken of his protest. In America the skyscraper rose higher and higher, swifter and swifter. Even yet New York lies under the gigantic threat of the Woolnoth Building, the plans for which were sanctioned before the coming of the new law. It is to cost £3,000,000, and will be 900ft. high. In London, too, the builders began to climb. Time was, not so long ago, when no houses at all could be seen by the stroller in the middle of Hyde Park or Kensington Gardens. Then the block of buildings at Albert-gate burst on an alarmed London. The years went on; the mushroom growths sprang up, till now on almost every side the wanderer in the parks has a vista of towers. Finally, at St. James's, "Hankey's Folly," more politely known as "Queen Anne's Mansions," startled London into action, and the Building Act was passed, which limits the highest of construction to 80ft. to the wall head and two storeys in the roof. Municipalities all over the country are now taking a similar stand. In Bombay, where a breeze with its soothing coolness is so essential not only to our comfort but to our physical well-being, buildings are already reaching a height, which in view of our tropical conditions, is regarded by many people as extremely foolish. Our new buildings show no signs of diminishing, and it would not be inopportune, and certainly in accord with popular feeling, if steps could be taken to ensure that future buildings should be a less effective shield against those winds from the sea, which are to all of us so desirable.

THE *Pioneer* understands that it is likely that on Sir Archdale Earle's departure on leave for Home this week Mr. H. Wheeler, now on special duty in the Home Department, will officiate as Home Secretary.

SIR HUGH and Lady Alice Shaw Stewart left Government House, yesterday evening for Bombay.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Oceana" arrived at Suez from Bombay on the evening of the 4th instant.

MR. A. H. GRANT, Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, will join the Foreign Office towards the end of this month with a view to succeeding Mr. E. H. S. Clarke as Deputy Secretary when the latter retires in March.

AT the meeting of the Calcutta Improvement Trust yesterday morning the question of surveying the areas affected was considered but was deferred, until further information is obtained.

THERE seems little doubt that the Dalai Lama intends to return to Tibet unless something unforeseen happens in the immediate future, and he is leaving Darjeeling for Kalimpong in Sikkim this week. There he will mature his plans and possibly arrange for a deputation from Lhassa to meet him on the frontier.

So world wide is the reputation of English policemen that the municipality of Shanghai are importing a number of them to protect the foreign settlements there. Fifteen stalwart English constables are now on the way, and forty or fifty more are preparing to leave England shortly to undertake duty in this part of the Celestial Empire.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN 19.

ATHLETIC MATTERS.

In view of the fact that England is very badly off for shot putters and hammer throwers it is to be regretted that one hears that the 'Varsity authorities think of dropping the events from the Oxford and Cambridge sports. The events are not popular in England, but whilst they find a place on the Olympic programme, it is the duty of sports bodies to encourage them.

Indoor athletics also find little favour in this country, but it is good to see there is an awakening in regard to this. A famous long distance runner in J. E. Fowler-Dixon, holder of the 50 miles running record for amateurs, recently advised would be Marathon runners to exercise indoors rather than run on damp and foggy evenings. In this he is perfectly right, and nothing can be said in favour of youn men running at a time when it means filling the lungs with filthy air.

Decided progress is being made in regard to indoor athletics in the Birmingham district, where the Birchfield Harriers are promoting a series of evening meetings in the local skating rink. This should lead to much good, particularly in regard to our sprinters learning to start well, as it is due to the many short distance dashes in the American amories that the sprinters on the other side of the Atlantic show such ability in starting.

A VIGOROUS SHRUB.

It was in the amateur four-miles championship of 1900 that a little runner for Horsham made the cracks put forth their best efforts to lead him at the tape. The youth in question was Alfred Shrubb, destined to become a world's record holder. He is still flourishing athletically and we may shortly see him in opposition to Hans Holmer, there being talk of their meeting in a series of races at 10, 12, and 15 miles. Shrubb is now in Canada, but he will get a hearty welcome should he come here for the purpose of trying his speed and stamina against Holmer.

BOXING.

Boxing matters are going ahead in France and it is quite evident that others besides Carpentier will soon be aspiring to world's championship rank. An unknown French sportsman recently offered to pay the training expenses for two years of any likely man for heavy-weight honours the French authorities could find. This may sound a but far fetched, and will hardly cause Jack Johnson to lose any sleep, nevertheless it shows the eagerness of French sportsmen in regard to boxing matters.

Another progressive move is the offering of a number of trophies for a series of amateur championships, which is sure to lead to more French entrants for the English championships in the near future.

A feature of French boxing is the dash and "go" of the men. This is partly due to their nature, but on the other hand, they are not so restrained as the flagmatic Britisher, and it is doubtful if they would show to as much advantage as Englishmen when matters are going against them.

Like the Americans, the French boxers believe in aggressive tactics, which often make up for a lake of science. We saw an example of this during the contest between Legrand and A. Lambert of England at Paris this week. The latter boxed nicely and was putting on the points until the Frenchman got in a stomach blow in the second round which knocked out his rival.

THE TURF.

The Epsom District Council have decided that in closing the Middle Hill gallop for three months, the Grand Stand Association are acting with a good motive—to preserve the turf—and as the rights of the public are not threatened, they are satisfied to offer no objection. Thus the outcry over the matter would appear to be over and the trainers seem to be willing to put up with any inconvenience caused by using the temporary galolps for the sake of the purpose aimed at.

JERRY M. IN FORM.

It is a moral certainty that we shall see Jerry M. at the head of the Grand National when the weights appear Mr. Smith's crack has had a long rest, but he looked well when stripped for the three miles open steeple chase at Hurst Park. In this he carried 11st 3lbs. and received 7lbs. from Bloodstone, four others making up the field. Bloodstone went to the head of affairs at 2 1-2 miles but Jerry M. assumed command two fences from home and eventually won easily by five lengths. The crack shaped very well and will have plenty of supporters for the Aintree race in March.

BILLIARDS.

George Gray has won Stevenson's £500 as a result of beating the Englishmen in the first and second of their test matches of 18,000 up. The young visitor was 1,000 points behind at one stage of the second match, but when he commenced the last day's play with an advantage of 800, victory looked to be in his grasp. Stevenson gave him a fright in the evening however by drawing up to within 316, and another good break by the Englishman might have altered the results. Gray recovered however, and with breaks of 130 and 317 (unfinished) ran to game. Gray also won the £60 cheque for the best break during the match, his effort of 839 entitling him to this. The rivals will still play the third match and with a view to making it more interesting, Stevenson offered to take £200 to £100 about himself. Gray's father thinks the odds too liberal, but offers to bet £300 to £200 against Stevenson.

Inman looks certain to beat Lindrum of Australia in their level match of 16,000 up. The Englishman has been showing splendid form all through and with a lead of over 4,000 last evening, it will be odd if he fails now.

The feature of the week was a splendid break of 523 by Biggle during the course of his best of the B. and W. tournament against Stevenson. Biggle is not given to challenging, but he has come out of his shell by offering to meet Inman in a level match of 16,000 up for £50 aside. He also proposes wagers of £50 as to who will make most breaks over 300 and who shall score most points by the aid of three figure efforts.

FOOTBALL.

At the time of writing, it hardly looks as though the offer of the Amateur Football Association to place its members at the disposal of the Football Association for the purpose of the Olympic Games will lead to anything. The F. A. still adopts a high handed policy, and admitting that the body, as the ruling one, had cause to feel sore over the revolt, there is much to be said in favour of the A. F. A. It is a great pity both sides will not make up their minds to give way a bit. The only proper course is for the A.F.A. to offer to affiliate with the F.A. and for the latter to allow the A.F.A. to govern its own members.

CUP TIE FEVER.

All England had the Cup Tie fever on Saturday and even bad weather could not keep crowds away from the various ties. The Chelsea v. Sheffield United match attracted 34,000 people to Stamford Bridge. Surprises were not so general as usual, the most notable being the defeats of Preston North End and Notts Forest (on their own grounds) when opposed to Manchester City and Bradford, respectively. Bradford City holders, almost failed on visiting Queen's Park Rangers and a little luck would have enabled the Londoners to win. Bradford made no mistake in the replay yesterday however, as following an even first half. Waldon scored three times and Logan once without response from Queen's Park.

A FINE WIN.

Perhaps the finest performance of all was the Victory of Derby County when receiving Newcastle United. The latter are rare cup fighters and few thought they would fail against the Second Division team. Derby had little the best of the opening half but were a goal up. After resuming however, the home players showed fine form and putting on two more goals, qualified to meet Blackburn in the next round.

Aston Villa and Swindon gained the two biggest wins of the day, but in both cases the opposition was only moderate.

Turning to League affairs, Glasgow Rangers have gone all to pieces since their defeat by Celtic on New Year's Day. The five goals to nill reverse when visiting Hibernians last week was a bad glow and they got another when receiving Clyde on Saturday. Clyde scored first and the champions soon drew level, but following the ordering off of Hogg for questionable tactics, Clyde scored again.

Wales has suffered a misfortune through the injury to T. H. Vile when taking part in the Newport v. Penarth Rugby match on Saturday. The famous half back half had the misfortune to hurt his back and it is feared that his spine is injured. This may possibly mean his retirement, a very bad bit of luck. Vile is captain of the Newport club and reserve half for Wales.

IN GENERAL.

Further wins by Percy Longworth in the New South Wales championships go to show what a wonderful swimmer he is, A record of 2min., 27 2-5secs., for the furlong is indeed a fine performance and his advent at the Olympic Games will be awaited with interest.

Stockport and Manchester had a rare fight in the first round of the Lacrosse Senior Flags, the former winning by 15 goals to 8.

Mr. A. Spalding won the Prix des Camellias at the Monte Carlo pigeon shooting tournament whilst Mr. W. Blake shared premier prize in the the Prix de Monaco with two foreign cracks.

The annual figure skating competition for the English Challenge Bowl at Davos Platz ended in favour of R. Moxon with a score of 180 points out of possible 200.

The Watsonians played a fine game against Glasgow Academicals on Saturday and well atoned for their reverse by the latter earlier in the season.

Another big Rugby fixture on Saturday was the Cheshire v. Yorkshire county match in which honours were divided.

The English papers make no striking comment over the success of the M.C.C cricketers in the third Test match. All recognise that the Australians were handicapped by the accidents to Trumper and Ransford and admire the losers for their plucky fight in the second innings.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, FEB. 5.

Amongst those who received honours from His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor were Dr, Motibai Kapadia and Mr. Ramanbhai, M. Nilkanth of our city, the former receiving the Kaiser-i-Hind medal, and the latter the title of Rao Bahadur. To celebrate the event and to enable us all to congratulate the recipients publicly, the members of the Ladies' Club gave an evening party on the 29th in honour of Dr. Motibai and Mrs. Ramanbhai, both of whom are highly esteemed members of the Club. The building was brilliantly illuminated, and there was a large gathering of European and Indian ladies and gentlemen. Refreshments were served in the grounds, which was a decided advantage, as it was an unusually sultry night. There was a remarkably clever conjurer, who performed in the library and who mystified all who were fortunate enough to gain an entrance. At the close of, what we all considered, a very pleasant entertainment, the guests of the evening were garlanded, and the company dispersed.

On Friday night the officers of the 7th D. C. O. Rajputs entertained us at the Club, where they were "At Home" to a large number of guests, dancing being the chief attraction, though by no means the only one. As it was a perfect moonlight night the non-dancers enjoyed, and availed themselves of the comfortable sitting-out arrangements. The ballroom, which was decorated in the Regimental colours, dark blue and yellow, was most inviting, the deep frills on the lamps producing a soft and subdued light, and the pretty grouping of palms and plants at intervals all combined to form a pleasing and artistic setting to the ladies toilettes, which would require a more able pen than mine to describe. Our charming hostess Mrs. Hume, who was gowned in a most affective confection of white lace and chiffon, was ubiquitous in looking after the guests, and Mrs. Ogg was handsome and dignified in a dress of rich white satin, Mrs. Painter and Mrs. Jackson each wore chic blue dresses as also Mrs. Lambert and Mrs. Birdwood. Mrs. Bulkeley's dress was indescribably lovely and there were several handsome black dresses, notably that of Miss Norman, who, with an emerald green sequin garniture in her hair, looked even prettier than usual. But it would be a Herculean task to describe them all. The band surpassed itself on this occasion if that were possible, and at the termination of several of the dances sounds of regret were distinctly audible. A huge shamiana was erected on the skating rink, with a richly carpeted avenue of palms leading up to it. On entering one could not but help being struck with the unique effect, as it resembled a lovely forest of huge palms, underneath which were numerous little daintily appointed tables, most of them being adorned with the handsome silver regimental trophies. Here we restfully enjoyed a most recherche supper. Dancing was then renewed and vigorously kept up till a late hour, and we were all more than sorry to say Good Night to our kind hosts, who had been so indefatigable and untiring in their efforts to make the dance a complete success. It was no light task for them, as most of the regiment are away in Persia and thus a double burden fell on the able and willing shoulders of our hosts.

It is somewhat remarkable that though we are now into February there is very little real distress amongst humans round about here. Be the cause what it may, even the poorest seem to be able to get along somehow, and though prices are higher than usual yet unskilled labour is surprisingly scarce and dear. As to livestock, of course, a certain number of old bullocks are bound to suffer and even die, which will be rather a gain than a loss; but the local authorities, seconded by the charitable public, have taken such efficacious and prompt measures that these is every reason for hoping and believing that not a single valuable animal will be lost. In this matter our Commissioner, Collector and Settlement Officer are all worthy of the highest praise.

Judging from two recent decisions of the Committee of Management, the Ahmedabad Municipal coffers must be somewhat flush at present, for that body would seem to have gone out of its way to increase by Rs. 50 per mensem the substantial salary of its Chief Officer, and has also singled out one of the many local A. V. Schools for the favour of a monthly grant of Rs. 100.

THE Indian Press at Lahore are protesting against the decision of the Syndicate of the Punjab University to discontinue, from the next Academic year, contributions to the Ayurvedic and Unani schools of medicine.

THE ROYAL HOME-COMING.

WONDERFUL RECEPTION IN LONDON.

Service at Westminster Abby.

MAYORIAL BANQUET AT MONSION HOUSE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 5.

The King, on arrival, wore an admiral's uniform, and the Queen was dressed in sables. Their Majesties looked extremely happy at the splendid welcome given by London. After reaching Buckingham Palace, they came out on to the balcony in response to the cheers of the great crowd, and remained bowing for five minutes. It was a wonderful ovation, hats in the air and sticks and handkerchiefs waving.

There was a large congregation at Westminster Abbey where a special service was held to commemorate Their Majesties' safe return.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

An unique gathering was present at the Mansion House to-day at the banquet offered by the Lord Mayor to the provincial Mayors and Provosts, who welcomed King George on his return to England.

The Lord Mayor proposing the King and Queen in one toast said he did so because the King had requested that the loyal address of the Corporation should be addressed to both himself and Queen Mary.

LATER.

The weather was misty this morning and thaw had set in, when the King and Queen drove to St. Paul's for the thanksgiving service. Their Majesties drove in open carriages and received a splendid ovation all along the route.

The service was conducted with an impressive ceremonial. A great assemblege was present. The clergy, headed by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, preceded by a golden cross, met Their Majesties, who were accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Princess Mary and Prince George, at the west door of the Cathedral. Their Majesties were conducted to faldstools upon a dais facing the altar. Behind them stood Queen Alexandra and many members of the Royal family and around them were ranged all the members of the Cabinet.

On the side stood members of the Diplomatic Corps and representatives of the Dominions and Colonies and other distinguished persons.

The Cathedral was crowded with a brilliant throng, prominent among which were a multitude of naval and military officers in uniform; but the brightness of the picture was darkened by masses of sombre mourning costumes worn by members of the Royal family and others present.

The features of the thanksgiving service were the National Anthem and Martin's "Te Deum" and the chanting of "Now thank we all our God." There were also five collects, including the prayer that "All Indian Princes, and Rulers may be so guided and blessed that under them, the people may live peaceable lives in goodliness and honesty."

The Archbishop of Canterbury made a short address, giving thanks for the safe return of the King. His Majesty wore an admiral's uniform and acknowledged the address by making a slight bow.

Their Majesties returned to Buckingham Palace via the Embankment in sunny weather.

Their Majesties were escorted by cavalry.

A large crowd assembled outside Buckingham Palace this afternoon and sang the National Anthem and patriotic songs.

The King and Queen and the Prince of Wales and members of the Royal family came out on to the balcony and were greeted with prolonged and enthusiastic cheering.

OTTAWA, FEB. 6.

The Duke of Connaught, the Governor-General, has telegraphed to King Goerge heartfelt congratulations of the Government and people of Canada at His Majesty's safe return. The message says Canada rejoices at the manifestations of loyalty of her fellow-subjects in distant lands.

LOYAL MEETING AT KOLHAPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, FEB. 6.

The citizens of Kolhapur assembled this evening under the presidency of His Holiness Shri Shankaracharya of Karveer.

The following resolution, proposed by Rao Bahadur Gokhale, Chief Judge, was unanimously carried that the citizens of Kolhapur of all castes and creeds, in public meeting assembled and sensible of the momentous changes wrought in the popular feeling throughout the length and breadth of India by the memorable visit of their Imperial Majesties to their Indian dominions desire to give expression to their heartfelt joy and to their profound sense of gratitude at the recent visit of their Imperial Majesties to this ancient land undertaken as it was through feelings of deep sympathy and with great solicitude for the welfare of their Indian subjects as well as ready appreciation of the needs and hopes of the people which have won the hearts and brought peace and contentment to the country. The people of Kolhapur pray that the blessings of God may attend Their Imperial Majesties and desire to join with all the Indian people in expressing their loyalty and attachment to the throne and persons of Their Imperial Majesties and to the Empire over which they have been placed by God to rule.

Shri Shaukaracharya was authorized to forward this resolution to Their Imperial Majesties through the proper channel.

[Pathetic interest attaches to the recent alterations and partial refurnishing of Marlborough House, where everything is now in readiness for the reception of Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria when they travel to town at the end of the month to welcome the King and Queen back to this country. One room as now rearranged (says the London correspondent of the "Birmingham Daily Post," takes the form of an exact replica of King Edward's "business room" at Buckingham Palace, where he transacted his affairs of State, the whole of furniture and fittings having been transferred to Marlborough House at the request of the Queen Mother. In the centre of the room stands the handsome old bureau at which the late King sat when interviewing Ministers, while in a corner is a white marble bust of the late Duke of Clarence and Avondale that accompanied the King wherever he went. The one alteration is that Queen Alexandra has replaced the painting of herself when young that hung over the mantelpiece in King Edward's room with the latest picture of the late King.]

SITUATION IN CHINA.

Imperial Troops again Beaten.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, EEB. 5.

The Revolutionaries landed from the Yalu River and defeated the Imperial troops from Mukden.

The Revolutionaries, yesterday, drove back Chang-Hsun's army, which was sent to recapture Nanking. Chan-Hsun's army, however, was weakened by a thousand desertions.

BERLIN, FEB. 5.

Messrs. Arnhttld and Karberg state that the loan is for three hundred-thousand sterling only, the object being to relieve the market of difficulties at Peking.

THE ULSTER MEETING.

Quiet Hearing Expected.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

Troops have begun to arrive at Belfast, but resolutions have been passed by the Unionist Council and Grand Orange Lodge urging that there be no interference with the Nationalist meeting on February 8. As a result of these resolutions it is expected that Mr. Churchill will have a quiet hearing.

THE LLOYD-GEORGE SPEECH.

Effect on Stock Exchange.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

Gilt-edged securities were weak to-day, the Stock Exchange expressing disappointment that Mr. Lloyd George made no suggestion for raising the price of consols.

THE SUGAR CONFERENCE.

Germany and Russian Export Trade.

BRUSSELS, FEB. 6.

The German delegates have communicated to the Sugar Conference the reply awaited from their Government, which proves to be favourable to the proposal to allow Russia to increase her export of sugar; but Germany desires the increase to be limited to 150,000 tons. This reply is unacceptable to the Russians. The Conference has again adjourned.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN AFRICA.

Conference Fails to Agree.

BRUSSELS, FEB. 6.

The International Conference on the liquor traffic in Africa has adjourned, failing to reach an agreement.

COLD WEATHER AT HOME.

Loch Lomond Frozen.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

The intensity of the cold is indicated by the freezing of Loch Lomond, the first time for seventeen years.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

Intense cold and snowstorms are reported from Germany and Austria-Hungary; twenty-seven degrees below zero has been registered in Bohemia. The railways have been interrupted and certain villages completely cut off in Galicia.

SPANISH DREADNOUGHT LAUNCHED.

British Contractors Decorated.

FERROL, FEB. 6.

Queen Victoria Eugenie yesterday launched the Spanish Dreadnought "Espana."

In connection with the ceremony, decorations were conferred on the representatives of Messrs. Vickers, Sons and Co., Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co. and Messrs. John Brown and Co., which firms were associated with the construction of the vessel.

THE BAVARIAN DIET.

Liberal and Socialist Gains.

MUNICH, FEB. 6.

In the elections to the Bavarian Diet, the Catholics have lost eleven seats and the Conservatives ten, whereas the Liberals have gained eleven, the Socialists nine and the Peasants' Union one.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET.

Noisy Meeting of Selection.

SYDNEY, FEB. 5.

At a meeting to select the Australian team for the test match, the long-standing differences between Clem Hill and McAlister culminated in a bout of fisticuffs. Hill subsequently resigned.

England Defeats Victoria.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

England to-day defeated Victoria by eight wickets. The match was resumed in warm weather before only a small crowd. The wicket showed no signs of wear.

Victoria continued their second innings which closed for 314. Mackenzie scored 78 giving no chance, while Armstrong played in a masterly style for 120, not out. He hit seventeen fours, and took altogether two hours, sixteen minutes to make the runs.

The M. M. C, hit off the 43 runs necessary for victory for the loss of two wickets.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Blockade at Hodeidah.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ROME, FEB. 5.

It is officially stated that at the time of the declaration of a blockade, the only vessel at Hodeidah was the Bombay Persia Navigation Company's steamer "Mohammadi" which was allowed to land her cargo of flour, though it was strictly contraband. The "Mohammadi" was also allowed to take several passengers on board.

Another steamer was allowed to go to Hodeidah, at the request of the authorities at Aden, and to remove all British subjects with their goods.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

The Turkish passengers concerned in the "Manouba" incident have arrived at Sfax.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF ZWARA.

By dint of hard travelling, writes a war correspondent on December 29, one can reach Tripoli from Ben-Gerdan, on the Tunis frontier, in five days. It is almost useless to describe the successive stages of such a journey, because, as far as I know, there exists no reliable or adequate map of Tripoli, and even the places which would naturally be marked on a map frequently possess different names. However, for the guidance for any subsequent voyager to Tripoli by the Tunis frontier route, I will briefly say that the most direct road leads him via Shusha, Bu Kemesh, and Zwara, the latter place being about eighty miles from the town of Tripoli. I am taking for granted that the journey is commenced at the French military post of Ben-Gerdan, which, by the way, is not marked at all on the most recent French map I could get, although the town has existed for seventeen years. Our big caravan of camels and horse left Ben-Gerdan about 3 p. m., and on reaching Shusha about eight we had to wait in the clear moonlight for the arrival of the baggage. This strange little outpost of French civilisation consists of a fortified enclosure wherein dwell an "entrepreneur" and an Arab telegraphist. We had picked up on the way a party of the "Croissant Rouge" under Abdul Kerim Bey, a most charming and cultured Ottoman, Professor of Medicine in the University of Stambul. They had thanks to various vexatious delays, taken a full month to reach the frontier, beginning with the luxury of the Orient express to Paris and travelling now in the humble and uncomfortable environment of a desert journey. A little sensation was caused at Shusha by the sudden appearance of six Arab spahis, who had been ordered to arrest a German doctor, travelling somehow or other under the aegis of the Red Crescent. The poor man was terribly upset, for with his little hand-portmanteau, very little money, and no stores or tent he had managed to reach the frontier, although he was on the medical staff of the German army. I advised him to send forward his baggage, on a mule belonging to somebody else and to get across the frontier under cover of darkness, for I knew how welcome the presence of any medical man must be to the Turkish ranks. My first sight of the enemy was at Bu-Kemesh, an ancient Turkish fort standing on the beach and occupied at present by one Turkish regular and two Arab irregulars. About a mile and a half behind one of the long reefs which are found at frequent intervals along this dangerous coast lay an Italian destroyer, black smoke pouring from its funnels. Some days ago this venerable fort had been bombarded, from sheer spitefulness as far as one could judge. Two or three large holes had been knocked in the masonry, and fragments of 12-pounder shells lay scattered on the rocks. The Turkish doctors were naturally alarmed at the possible effect of more shells in the vicinity of their camels, heavily laden with medical stores, so they determined to make a slight detour. Captain Beltelheim and I, however, lunched under the shelter of the old walls and watched the destroyer, which soon afterwards steamed away towards the east.

MARKS OF DEVASTATION.

We reached Zwara at midday. This little place has been the scene of terrific bombardments. Arab streets, houses, and mosques of the ordinary type make up the town itself, and at some little distance towards the east lie the barracks occupied by the small garrison. The Italian warships were of course fully justified in shelling the space occupied by the barracks, clearly visible from the sea and obviously separated from the town itself. Nevertheless, as I rode through the streets I saw on every side the marks of devastation wrought by the projectiles. The principal house in the town—in fact the only one with more than one storey—had been absolutely wrecked by two shells, the bases of which I was in a neighbouring shop. They were portions of heavy projectiles about the size of 56-pounders, and made at Brescia. By good fortune no loss of life had occurred among the crowded population, though it was said that a little negress girl had been slightly wounded; but nearly all the women and children had been sent off to Rigdalin, some two hours away on horse back. For some inscrutable reason the Italians have wasted tons of costly ammunition on this little town which has been bombarded intermittently for three weeks the second attack consisting of shell fire on five successive days —November 28-December 2—last on the first day from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m and recommencing on the 29th at dawn. The "caserne" and officers' quarters had suffered severely, but none of the Turks seemed disturbed in the slightest degree. The room they kindly assigned me had been completely bared of furniture and fittings by the passage of a shell through the window and the opposite wall and the whole of the building was disfigured by no less than 35 honourable scars in the shape of big and little holes caused by common shell and shrapnel bullets. The course of one projectile was very interesting. It had evidently torn off the corner of the men's barracks then cut a palm tree clean in two and finally, after striking the ground, had ricochetted violently against our quarters and laid open the outer wall by a gaping fissure. Life during my stay at Zwara was full of alarms. At any hour of the day or night a soldier would rush in bringing news from the grouped sentries along the sea front that an Italian warship was nearing the town. Everybody at once made for some vast sand-dunes which lay between the buildings and the beach and formed a splendid barrier against any shell fire from the sea. There we lay until either the warship wasted its ammunition over our heads or after a brief reconnaissance, steamed slowly away. Everybody seemed to feel an absolute contempt for the missiles when they arrived. Even though exposed to shrapnel bursting on the dunes, some of the Turkish soldiers lay down and slept. But the Arabs were filled with the bitterest resentment against the destroyers of their houses and date palms. When the first terrific bombardment occurred the townspeople were filled with dismay, and it seemed for the moment as if a headlong flight of the Arabs might leave the town almost at the mercy of an Italian landing. But the able bimbashi (major) in command at Zwara, after his orders to "be steady" were disregarded, drew his revolver and without further ado shot the two chief panic-mongers dead. Confidence was thus restored, and now every day some 2,000 Arabs lie waiting for any landing of an Italian force and longing for an opportunity to meet the hated invaders at close quarters. But the last thing the Italians desire is to come to blows with the Arabs either at Zwara or outside Tripoli.

MR. JOHN LAVERY has been commissioned to paint the portraits of the King and Queen to be hung in the National Portrait Gallery. The sittings will be given in the autumn, and the painting will be a full-size group in ordinary costume. It is understood that Mr. Lavery will have adequate opportunity for studying his subjects. He has already had experience in royal portraiture, as one of the works that brought him to the attention of the general public was his large picture of the State opening of the Glasgow International Exhibition of 1888 by Queen Victoria, now in the Glasgow Municipal Gallery. The name of the donor of the picture cannot at present be mentioned. The state portrait of King George is to be painted by Sir Luke Fildes, and of Queen Mary by Mr. W. Llewellyn. From these pictures will be made the copies that are given to foreign kingdoms and republics.

GERMAN ESPIONAGE CASE.

English Press Comment.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 5.

The Conservative afternoon papers characterise the sentence on Mr. Bertrand Stewart as a disgraceful miscarriage of justice, calculated to embitter the relations between Britain and Germany. They say that a British subject now visits Germany at his peril. They suggest that the Kaiser should rectify the sentence.

The Westminster Gazette is more moderate. It says that the matter is at present not satisfactory, but hopes that details of the trial will be issued.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

The papers in Britain continue to criticise the excessive harshness of the sentence passed on Mr. Stewart, and comment on the "mediaeval methods" of German justice.

BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

Secret Negotiations being Carried on.

BERLIN, FEB. 6.

The *Vossische Zeitung* learns from a trustworthy source that negotiations are proceeding between London and Berlin, the result of which will be published in a few weeks, when it will be seen that they amount to a first-class political event.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* publishes a friendly article by a naval expert reviewing the British and German naval manoeuvres in August, and proving that neither country was planning to attack the other.

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

Visit of Grand Duke Andrew to Vienna.

VIENNA, FEB. 6

The Russian Grand Duke Andrew arrived here to-day as a guest of the Emperor Francis Joseph. A message to the *Times* from Vienna says considerable importance is attached to the visit as sign of improvement in the Austro-Russian relations which have been cool since the annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

ARMY COMMISSIONS.

Rules for Overseas Officers.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

The War Office has issued regulations governing commissions to overseas officers of the British army and stating the number of commissions to be allotted every six months. Canada and Australia will receive four each, New Zealand two, South Africa three and the Crown colonies three.

One commission in the Artillery will be awarded to the candidate securing the highest number of marks.

BRISBANE STRIKE.

BRISBANE, FEB. 5.

The trams have resumed running under police protection. Some of the railways are also running trains.

SCULLING.

SYDNEY, FEB. 6.

Arnst has accepted Barry's terms for a sculling match in England and will sail at the end of March.

CONCESSIONS TO RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

Cost of Living in Bombay and Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 6.

Yesterday afternoon Colonel Sir William Bisset, Chairman of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, who came out to India for the recent Railway Conference, was the recipient of an address of welcome from the subordinate staff of the Railway. In replying to the address, Sir William made a lengthy speech and, referring to the cost of living and local allowances which had been granted in Calcutta and Bombay, said that they were justified owing to the increased prices of the necessaries of life and of the house rent in particular. Those grounds did not exist to anything like the same extent in Madras, but he would ask the Agent to submit recommendations to the Board of Directors for orders.

GOODS TRAIN DACOITY.

Guard Assaulted by a Gang.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 6.

What is regarded as a daring dacoity was committed on a goods train near Lakhiserai station on the East Indian Railway on the night of the 15th ultimo.

It is reported that No. 112 down goods train was detained outside the distant signals of the above named station for a period of about thirty minutes. The guard jumped down from his brake-van to keep a watch on the wagons as a precaution against any thefts. While walking along the line he noticed a gang of about seven men loitering suspiciously near the trucks. He challenged them, but, as they did not make any signs of moving away, he approached them, when the ringleader immediately ordered him to go back. On his refusing he was seized, assaulted and forcibly carried back to his brake-van by four of the gang and held down on the floor. Three other men are then said have broken open three sealed wagons and abstracted a quantity of the contents, the value of which has not yet been ascertained. The robbers made good their escape.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

Inspection of Famine Werks.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, FEB. 6.

The Governor of Bombay commenced his short tour in Gujarat on which His Excellency is accompanied by Lady Clarke, by a visit to the Taluka of Dohad where famine conditions, which are prevalent throughout the Panch Mahals District, are most marked. The poverty-stricken character of the neighbourhood became evident as in the early morning one approached it in the train. Most of the country to be seen was forest in which by far the greater number of trees were bare of leaves. On those where any foliage still remained it had been scorched to autumn tints of red and gold and the ground provided little grazing, the occasional patches of grass all being burnt and withered. Around the town of Dohad where cultivated fields were found these were almost entirely bare of crops, tiny and thin patches of verdure being only visible near the scattered wells.

ARRIVAL AT DOHAD.

The Governor's special train reached Dohad station about nine o'clock and on alighting Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Clarke were received by Mr. R. P. Barrow, Commissioner, Northern Division, Mr. J. Ghosal, Collector, Panch Mahals, Mr. T. S. Greenaway, District Superintendent of Police, Mr. D. B. Burke, Divisional Forest Officer, Raja Sahib Baria, his brothers Kumar Shri Narsinghi and others. A Guard of Honour of the District Police was stationed on the platform with drum and fife, band and bugles. Having inspected the guard His Excellency, accompanied by Captain Drummond, A.-D.-C., and Captain T. C. Lucas, Medical Officer, with officials, entered a motor-car for an inspection of famine relief works. Lady Clarke, meanwhile, awaited His Excellency's return at the district bungalow and made some sketches driving through the scattered town of Dohad where people lined the route for more than a mile. One could but remark, on their apparently happy and thriving condition, for although the crops have been almost a total failure in this taluka, all land revenue has been remitted, takavi has been liberally distributed in most places where there are irrigation works and numerous relief works have been opened excluding municipal area in which people, being of a more well-to-do class than cultivators, do not require relief. The population of the taluka is sixty-four thousand; of these nearly twenty thousand are employed on five relief works under the Public Works Department and some three thousand five hundred others are engaged on four small works under the direction of the Mamlatdar, on grass cutting in Rutlam and Jabaa and on railway work at Jakot; less than eight thousand people are receiving gratuitous relief and the remainder of the population are able to subsist without assistance except for takavi.

FAMINE CONDITIONS.

The majority of the people in this taluka are Bhills who are largely occupied in grazing cattle. Fortunately cattle which are now almost as numerous as before the famine of 1899 have not suffered loss as yet although fodder is very scarce in spite of importation and the opening of all closed forest areas for grazing. Cultivable land comprises about half the area of the taluka, the principal crops being maize, but on two-thirds of this the crops have been entirely withered, the rainfall last monsoon having been ten inches only instead of the average fall of thirty inches. On the greatest portion of the remainder of cultivable land the crop has represented no more than one anna in the rupee of the average outturn and in occasional instances two and three annas.

Two works which His Excellency inspected were a new tank at Garbada about twelve miles from Dohad where at present some 5,500 people are employed, and terracing at Kharaj. The Panch Mahals District is not so freely supplied with irrigational works as is Gujarat proper and several new, if small, schemes are now being undertaken. This Garbada tank will have a catchment a area of one square mile and is intended for the watering of three hundred acres of rice field. It will have a capacity of thirteen million cubic feet. His Excellency was conducted over the works which consist mainly of a dam over one-third of a mile in length by the Assistant Engineer in charge and then return to Kharog only two miles from the Dohad Station. Here a large terrace work has been nearly completed, an area of 60 acres at the foot of a slope having been levelled and backed with an embankment to hold water so that the land may be utilised for paddy sowing. Unfortunately the original scheme for this work too had to be seriously curtailed.

BHILS AND THEIR HABITS.

The Bhils are a primitive people and after a portion of the work had been done, they have shown themselves strongly disinclined to proceed further on the scheme which will mean the abandonment of their favourite maize crop for one to which they are practically unaccustomed. The original scheme was to have entailed an expenditure of four lakhs of rupees, but now when thirty-five thousand rupees have been spent on sixty acres, work will be abandoned at the completion of this portion about the end of the month and labour will be transferred to Futelay, a mile amd a half away where an old and disused tank is to be repaired and extended. Work at Kharaj was commenced in October last with about fifty people and the number has rapidly increased, till now over four thousand are at work, men, women and children. The men and women are in almost equal proportion with about ten per cent. of children and they are paid according to a fixed daily food or allowance calculated in value on the prevailing market prices. The men, women and children receive the value respectively of 2¼ lbs., 1¾ lbs., and 1¼ lbs., of maize, the present rate of pay being, men seven pice, women six pice, and children four pice. The people at this work are drawn from 36 villages within a radius of six miles and contrary to ordinary custom do not live on the spot, but prefer to return home every evening in order to tend to their cattle. In consequence of this characteristic of the district it has been arranged that no relief work in the Taluka shall draw workers from a greater radius than ten miles.

His Excellency was shown over this work by the Executive Engineer in charge and after tiffin at the district bungalow the Governor, Lady Clarke and party entrained for Ahmedabad.

The train reached Ahmedabad station at a quarter past six where Sir Chunabhai Madavlal and other residents were presented to Their Excellencies. The train then proceeded to Shahibag where Their Excellencies are staying with the Commissioner.

Mr. Swift, First Class Magistrate of Ludhiana, has committed to the sessions seven persons, four of whom were railway police constables for outrage upon a girl, Nanki, who got down at Ludhiana station with her mother on the night of 20th or 21st September. Charges under Sections 376 and 379 of Indian Penal Code have been framed against each of the seven accused, the two other accused being discharged.

THE NEW CAPITAL OF INDIA.

Press Criticism.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 6.

With regard to the proposals made by both the Bengal Chamber and the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association minimising the evil effects anticipated by them from the location of the Government of India at Delhi the *Madras Mail* says:—

"One of their objections to making Delhi the capital is that heavy expenditure will be incurred on the new Government offices there. That is a reasonable criticism and yet we should be sorry to see the Government of India endeavouring to meet it by building offices unworthy of their dignity and of the historic city. The main, if not the sole justification for the transfer, was to be found in an imaginative appeal of Delhi. If that appeal were to be marred by miserliness in expenditure on the large number of important offices required, if Delhi is to be the real headquarters of the Government of India almost the only justification for the transfer would be destroyed. The Chamber thinks it has found another way out of the difficulty. It proposes, and the Association also puts forward the suggestion that Government should make Simla, where there are already fine public buildings, their real headquarters, should use Delhi only as a ceremonial capital for a few weeks in the winter, and should devote most of their time during the winter to visiting Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. It sounds an excellent scheme, but we dislike it, for reasons we shall proceed to state. In the first place it is evident that much of whatever it is hoped to gain by making Delhi the true capital would be lost. The fiction that Delhi was capital when Government had their real headquarters at Simla and were present in Delhi only for a few weeks each year would be valueless. In the second place we object to Simla being made the real headquarters of the Government of India. The atmosphere of Simla is not conducive to best results in administration. At Simla the European population is in an oasis. It has withdrawn from the atmosphere of India to a very considerable extent. That is what makes places like Simla so valuable for those who seek mental invigoration. Going there is a mental as well as a physical change, but that is precisely what makes them an undesirable headquarters for administrators. We do not wish to see the mass of the work of the Government of India done under conditions which its members are enjoying a holiday from Indian conditions, though not from work. As regards benefits expected from extensive touring of the Government of India, we must confess ourselves rather sceptical, we should very much like every Viceroy to visit Madras early in his term of office and we should still more like Madras adequately represented in the Government of India. But annual visits of few weeks do not promise much benefit. They would be long enough and frequent enough to give the Government of Indian belief that they were admirably acquainted with conditions here, but not enough to justify such a belief. The results would be in all probability more interference than local Government would desire and instead of the Madras representatives with the Government of India when there are any being listened to as experts on their province their opinions would be challenged on the strength of the acquaintance with Madras acquired by other members. It is not by such means that provincial autonomy can be promoted. Which, therefore, we have some sympathy with the Calcutta feeling, we trust that the Government of India will not defeat the policy of the transfer to Delhi in order to adopt the scheme Calcutta puts before them."

SEDITIOUS PAMPHLET.

Appeal Admitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 6.

At the High Court this morning, Justices Holmwood and Sharfuddin admitted the appeal preferred by Suresh Chunder Sen who was convicted of sedition in respect of a pamphlet entitled *Matripuja* and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The accused had been convicted for sending by post a copy of the *Matripuja* to the "captain" of the Rungpur Zilla School which was intercepted by the headmaster. The Magistrate found the book seditious and an incentive to murder and convicted the accused. The appeal was preferred on the ground of insufficiency of evidence.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, FEB. 6.

The General Officer Commanding the Abor Expedition telegraphs from Yambung on February 5th that the mule road is now completed from the Lalek stream up to a point half way between Rotung and the Sinong river. The work is in progress on the section between Renging and the Lalek stream. Recent heavy rains may, however, have caused slips on the road already completed. A party of the military police from Misshing is visiting a number of Minyeng Abor villages, south-west of Yemsing, and has been well received. Continuous rain and mist are everywhere making the roads very difficult and survey operations most impossible.

SECUNDERABAD, FEB. 6.

The 31st Pack Mule Corps, stationed here, have been ordered to proceed to join the Abor expedition. The unit will start immediately proceeding to Calcutta and thence by steamer. The strength proceeding is one officer, 2 W. O's, 2 N. C. O's, one transport officer, 362 followers.

MISUSE OF DYNAMITE FOR FISHERIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMUND, FEB. 6.

Last week 960 lbs of gelatine and dynamite were removed from a private magazine near the cordite factory.

Inspector Mitchell who was put on special duty in this connection reports that everything points to the offence having been committed by Kurimbers. We are in the habit of dynamiting waters here for fish. It is hoped that with the assistance of the fisheries authorities the offenders will soon be traced.

HIRED TRANSPORT "REWA."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEB. 6.

The hired transport "Rewa" arrrved here yesterday afternoon. Officers and details disembarked to-day and left for their destination up-country. The following is a summary of the passenger list:—1st class, 43 officers, 25 ladies; 14 children and 5 servants; 2nd class. 11 officers, 10 ladies, and 11 children; and 3rd class, 1,051 men, 31 ladies and 46 children.

DELHI DURBAR AND PUNJAB POLICE.

Month's Allowance and Medal to be Given.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEB. 6.

In the course of a report on the police arrangements during the Coronation Durbar, Sir E. French, Inspector General of the Punjab Police, states that 31 gazetted officers, 116 non-gazetted officers, 3,195 head constables and constables from the Punjab Police were employed. The total force consisted of 84 gazetted officers, 299 non-gazetted officers, 5,855 men. In addition the services of 150 non-commissioned officers and men of the British Cavalry and Infantry regiments were borrowed from the military anthorities. There were 2,641 motor-cars, but only five prosecutions for disregard of traffic regulations were necessary. Sir E. M. French strongly recommends a grant of a bonus equal to a month's single halting allowance and the issue of Durbar medals to all police officers and men on duty at the Durbar.

FORGING A CHEQUE.

Accused Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 6.

J. Andrews was to-day sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment on each of the two charges (sentenced to run concurrently) of (1) having forged a cheque for 1,100 on the Karen Co-operative Agricultural Bank of which he was a clerk; (2) having cheated the bank by dishonestly inducing the Bank to deliver that sum to E. Stahlmann on the forged cheque.

MYSORE LAL BAGH.

Lion Escapes From its Cage.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, FEB. 6.

The only lion in the Lal Bagh menagerie escaped from its cage to-day and attacked one pair of bullocks drawing a cart within the gardens. The driver had just contrived to escape up the tree. The lion afterwards concealed itself. Two Mahomedan shikaris were called in to shoot it, but only managed to wound the beast. An hour later Mr. Slater of Lal Bagh Road cycled up with a rifle and killed it. No efforts were made to recapture it because Hagenbachs had sold it as it was untameable for the Circus.

FIRES IN RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 6.

In the early hours of this morning a fire broke out in East Rangoon destroying thirty-five houses. The damage done is estimated at close on half a lakh of rupees. The fire originated in a house in Lansdowne Street and was caused by the over-turning of a kerosine lamp.

A fire broke out yesterday in the Twingone oilfield and six derricks were destroyed, two of the Burma Oil Co., two of the Rangoon Oil Co. and two of the Indo-Burma Petroleum Co.

LORD ALINGTON'S ILLNESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 6.

Lord Alington passed a quiet night and his strength is well maintained.

PLAGUE IN HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, FEB. 6,

With the approach of the hot weather plague is on a rapid decline, there being only 100 attacks daily in Hyderabad and Secunderabad combined, and the people are returning to their homes.

H. H. THE NIZAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, FEB. 6.

His Highness the Nizam is expected to start from Aurangabad for Secunderabad this evening. On arrival here His Highness will change trains and proceed immediately to Warangal for a shoot.

OPIUM IN THE PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEB. 6,

At to-day's opium sale 1,740 chests were offered and the general average price realised per chest was Rs. 3,179, grand total proceeds being Rs. 55,31,460 as against Rs. 59,73,450 realised for the same number of chests at the last month's sale. The highest price realised or the Behar opium was 4,250 rupees and etched an average of Rs. 3,461. Benares opium fetched an average of Rs. 2,933.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, FEB. 6.

Brigadier General Smith, 9th Division Artillery, Commander, has arrived to inspect the R. H. A. and R. F. A. at Trimulgherry.

Lieutenant Casson Walker, son of Sir G. Casson Walker, has succeeded Lieutenant Colvin as Personal Assistant to the Resident.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 6.

The Government of India have decided that one whole-time Wesleyan Chaplain shall be posted to each of the following stations inclusive of the out stations as specified:—

Station.—Ambala, Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Lahore, Fort William, Lucknow, Meerut, Poona, Mhow, Bombay, Quetta, Jhansi, Secunderabad, Bangalore.

Out-station.—Dagshai, Solon, Kasauli and Sabathu, Murree, Campbellpore and Sialkot, Nowshera and Cherat, Lahore Cantonment, Barrackpore and Dum Dum, Chakrata, Kirkee, Neemuch, Deolali.

For purposes of pay the fourteen chaplains will be in three grades four on Rs. 300 per mensem and four on Rs. 250 per mensem, is they have ministered to the troops whether continuously or not for 15 years and 7 years, respectively. The rest will receive Rs 200 per mensem. In addition each the chaplain will receive Rs. 30 per mensem as horse allowance.

SOME NEW BOOKS

"Outlines of Domestic Science" by Lilian Sawtell (Longmans Green & Co.)—Miss Sawtell very rightly considers that the science of household management is worthy of careful study, and has written a practical little book upon the subject, dealing with it from the point of view of the "memsahib." Many ladies who are fully qualified to run a house in England on the most approved lines of economy and efficiency, find themselves completely at a loss when they set foot in India. To these new-comers Miss Sawtell's book should prove indeed a boon, and even those who are accustomed to housekeeping in India will find in this manual many new and useful hints. The chapters dealing with the care of children and the care of the sick contain much valuable information, and the first-aid instructions are well worth mastering. The scientific facts are clearly and briefly presented. There is no redundant matter to confuse and mystify the reader, and the excellent illustrations add materially to the interest of the book.

"The Cancer Scourge, and How to Destroy it" by Robert Bell. (The Order of the Golden Age.)—Doctor Bell discovers in vegetarianism the cure for cancer, the disease which has so long baffled medical skill. He claims that the simple life, and due observance of the precepts of hygiene will not only prevent, but cure this terrible scourge. He quotes statistics to show that cancer is more prevalent amongst meat-eating people than amongst those who are compelled by poverty to subsist upon a vegetable diet. He is also a believer in the Radium treatment, and numerous illustrations show the operation of radium as a curative agent. Doctor Bell closes his book with some useful dietic suggestions, and adds a not unattractive menu for the day into the composition of which no animal food enters.

"The Sheaves of Empire," by Ellis T. Powell.—These Essays which figured formerly as leading articles in the "Financial News," have been republished in book form. They deal with the higher aspects of Empire and aim at persuading the citizen that he has a personal part to play in the destiny of the united British Empire. The opening chapter touches briefly upon the historical events which have built up the splendid heritage of greater Britain; the author goes on to describe the influence exercised upon Imperial issues by the English Bible, by Shakespeare, and by Cecil Rhodes. He discusses the Stock Exchange, London, and Imperial Geography, emphasizing the fact that we are indeed "citizens of no mean city." Mr. Powell writes easily and fluently, with a thorough knowledge of his subject; his obvious enthusiasm should prove infectious to his readers. He is to be congratulated upon the delightful quotations with which the essays are prefaced. They are as ornamental and effective as illustrations, and serve a like purpose in attracting the reader's attention and predisposing him to an interest in the ensuing chapter. This book leaves us with the complacent feeling that like the hero in "Pinafore" we may congratulate ourselves that we have resisted all temptations to belong to other nations and have remained British subjects.

"The Kutb Minar" by K. N. Munshi.—Mr. Munshi has published a scholarly inquiry into the origin and authorship of the famous tower at Delhi known as the Kutb Minar. He has collected a large quantity of evidence which goes to prove that the Minar is of Mohammedan origin, erected by Sultan Shams-ud-din Altamash in fulfilment of a sacred vow and in commemoration of Sultan Kutb-ud-din, his benefactor and father-in-law. The author relates an interesting episode in the early life of Altamash. When the monarch was a child he was given a piece of money, and sent into the market to buy grapes. On the way thither the boy dropped the coin, and after a vain search for it he began to weep bitterly. A passing Darwesh, after ascertaining the cause of his grief took the child by the hand and went with him to the market where he purchased the grapes for him. He then bade the boy farewell, adding:—"When thou attainest into power and dominion thou wilt ever regard devotees and ascetics with reverence, and watch over their weal." The splendid edifice of the Kutb Minar testifies throughout the ages to the fulfilment of that injunction: it stands as a perpetual memorial of love and pious gratitude to the two men who influenced the life of Sultan Shams-ud din Altamash.

"Philological Curiosities by Mirza Kalichbeg Fedunbeg.—Mirza Kalichbeg's book should prove of considerable value to those who are interested in philology. He establishes the relationship between the principal Musulman tongues and the various European languages which they have influenced. This comprehensive collection of words and derivatives should appeal not merely to the student of languages, but to the historian, who will be assisted in tracing obscure events of by-gone history by means of the various Greek and Arabic words which have crept into the language, indicating a contact between the nations in the past. The second part of the book comprises a comparative survey of all the languages connected with Arabic and Persian, and includes a number of English words the appearance of which marks the establishment of British rule in India. The lists are methodically arranged, and the work is scholarly and thorough.

Select Essays of Sister Nivedita (Ganesh and Co., Madras).—Sister Nivedita, or, to call her by her English name, Margaret Noble, was one of those curious examples of expatriated patriotism with which the history of the world abbunds. She was an Englishwoman by birth, the daughter of a clergyman from whom she appears to have inherited the genius for self-sacrifice and the high spirituality which were the salient points of her character. She made of India the object of her devotion, and obtained an influence over the most orthodox community of a conservative race, identifying herself completely with the cause of the country she had come to serve. Her essays, which embody the principles of her life-work and her teaching, are penned with enthusiasm and a whole-hearted belief in her subject. It is difficult to judge what measure of substance lay behind her dreams, but they cannot be set aside as the idle and impractible schemes of a mere visionary. Miss Noble's passionate patriotism for the land of her adoption was the outcome of vivid and personal experience, and an intimate knowledge of the ways of the people amongst whom she dwelt. We may question the wisdom of some of her utterances, or the soundness of her theories, but we cannot deny her the right to speak with an authoritative voice upon topics to which she devoted nearly thirteen years of unremitting study. She may be said to have given her life for the cause she espoused, since she died at a comparatively early age worn out by her work, and by physical strain to which she was unequal. From a purely literary point of view, "The Last of Pous" shines amongst the other essays as a gem of poetical thought. It describes the little fleet of boats which are yearly launched on the Ganges, each bearing a tiny twinkling light on a pilgrimage to Gangasika, the island where the river meets the sea. "Can we not see the quiet woman, sitting absorbed before the symbol at their feet, loading it with offerings, bel leaves, flowers, consecrated fruits and grain; and praying with each fresh gift, for some beloved life, that through the coming year it may go safe amidst whatever tide, that even now if peril somewhere threatens it, is may be brought safe back? Have we not here to-day the perfect picture of humanity, man battling on the distant frontier line of toilsome life, and women for love's sake, not for God's, holding fast to prayer."

ALLAHABAD TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 6.

The results of the first day's plays were:—

Gentlemen's Open Singles:—Davies beat Crawford, Nelson Wright beat Harper; Roe beat Mahomed Naqi.

Gentlemen's Open Doubles:—Jacob and Radford beat O'Connor and Mitra; Nelson-Wright and O'Donell beat Watts and Brigade; Burdet and Johnson (captain) beat Mumford and Rattigan.

Open Mixed Doubles:—Mr. and Mrs. Adams beat Mrs. Brown and Crawford, Mrs. Tudball and Johnson (captain) beat Mrs. Spring Walker and Burdet; Mrs Blair and Jacob b at Mrs. Sucheson and Moncrieff Smith; Mr. and Mrs. O'Donnell beat Mrs. Gibson and Moss.

Gentlemen's Handicap Single:—Moss beat Moncrieff Smith, Verma beat Dillon; Weld beat Banerji; Johnson (C. S.) beat Adams, Leapingwell beat Cunningham.

Handicap Mens Doubles:—Bridge and Watts beat Wright and Johnson (C. S.)

CHINESE FRONTIERS OF INDIA.

Lord Curzon on Delimitation.

A meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held in the Theatre, Burlington Gardens, on Jan. 15, to hear a paper on "Chinese Frontier of India," by Mr. Archibald Rose, British Consul, Tengyueh, Yunnan. Lord Curzon of Kedlestone, President of the Society, occupied the chair.

Mr. Rose said there were few countries which should prove so satisfactory in the relationship of a neighbour as China, with her peace-loving and slow-moving people and her administrative genius. India would be happy indeed on her north-east frontier if China proved true to her tradition, and if she would consent to learn and to fulfil the duties which civilisation demanded from the nations whose borders marched with those of sister Powers. Signs were not wanting that this would be a hard lesson for her to learn. She had grown so accustomed to a tribal fringe—to the barbarian hordes to the north and south and west of her broad domains—that she was slow to realise the rapidity with which her modern advance was bringing her to new and undreamed of frontier conditions.

On all sides of the frontier were broad problems of exploration, the unknown reaches of the Brahmaputra, and the white patch on the map through which the Upper Salwin flows. There were unclimbed mountain peaks with eternal snows within but a few miles of semi-tropical valleys great rivers and broad deserts, grassy treeless plateaux and evergreen forests. Then there was the fringe of tribesmen from the Hunza Nagars to the Abors, the Tibetaes to the Shans, sounding every note in the gamut of human development. Some could boast proud and ancient civilisations, some still remained in a state of primitive barbarism, yet all were merging into the two empires to whom fate had entrusted their welfare and in whose hands lay their future government and administration. For there could be no stopping of the clock; the process of absorption was as inevitable and as unresting as the sun in its course. Perhaps it was this relentless force of nature which had brought the question of the frontier so forcibly to our notice in the course of the past few years. China was awakening to her responsibilities as much as to her rights. She was founding an army, a representative Government, a modern learning, and a new Press. Sometimes the times seemed out of joint, the internal situation would not balance itself, the external situation became top-heavy, and then clouds gathered on the frontier horizons. She had shown a wonderful skill in the peaceful absorption of some races—Marus and Lisus, Kachins and Shans having all been gathered at times, without too much trouble, into the family of the Sons of Han. Now she was engaged with a new problem, with the absorption of the Tibetan peoples, and it might be that this would prove a more difficult task, for in the past there had been a tendency for Nature to assert herself in the opposite direction and for the stronger personality of the Tibetan to engulf the emigrant Chinese. Perhaps this would prove an insuperable difficulty to China's new ambitions in Tibet. If so, it was difficult to know what would happen, for it was hardly possible that she could maintain a heavy expenditure for her military and administrative machinery on the Tibetan border for an indefinite time, and we had yet to learn if the bold spirit of the Tibetans would consent to a purely Chinese rule not backed by overwhelming forces. Be that as it may, the border problem remained the same. China and China must meet along some thousands of miles of frontier, and meet as neighbours, willing to work hand in hand towards the solution of those difficult border problems which beset them both—the administration of the tribes, the substitution of justice and law and order, of well-protected trade and agricultural prosperity, for the feuds and individualism and poverty that have marked the tribal belt in the past.

India had held out the hand of friendship on all sides, had tried to carry into her Chinese relations that broad reasonableness without which nothing could be accomplished. The Chinese should prove the best of neighbours for us, and there was, he thought, every reason to welcome their administrative advance so long as it continued in a spirit of neighbourliness and good accord, laying aside small prejudices and striving for the greater good of all the frontier peoples. These Chinese had an undoubted liking for us, be they tribesmen or the real Sons of Han, for they knew that they might expect from the English fair treatment and just dealing; and in travelling through many provinces of China he had never once been met by a discourteous word or an unfriendly action from the people. As there was no dream of aggression from the direction of India, so he believed that there need be no danger to us in the recent Chinese advance—no yellow peril on the Indian borderland. Events, however, were moving apace, and we were reminded of Lord Curzon's warning that "Frontiers are the razor's edge on which hang suspended the modern issues of peace or war, of life or death to nations." It might be hoped that China would realise the value of British friendship in her future ambitions, as in her past sorrows, and that she would be willing to meet us in a fair and reasonable spirit on the far-reaching Indian frontiers of Yunnan and Tibet.

LORD CURZON'S SPEECH.

The President said the most remarkable politico-geographical fact in the modern world was the degree to which in Asia, and, of course, much more in Africa, frontiers were growing together, and parts of the world which had hitherto been remote and regarded as unapproachable were falling under the influence of this or that Great Power. "No man's lands" were rapidly disappearing. Independence was giving way to protectorates and spheres of influence; and boundaries which a few years ago were fluctuating or traditional, or in some cases non-existent, had become fixed, regular, and definite. Hitherto this process had been in the main due to the advance of great European Powers. In Asia these had been Great Britain, Russia, and France. But China was now for the first time to be seen as a growing, pushing, and ever-aggressive Power, and it was desirable that those who were interested in our Eastern possessions should regard it with a watchful, although certainly not with a jealous eye.

The most conspicuous sign of China's advance was to be seen in Tibet. That was not the proper occasion for him to make a speech on Tibet, but he would say in passing that he greatly regretted that China had been encouraged by our action, or inaction, to resume and tighten, even to recreate, what was once but a nominal suzerainty over Tibet ought to be a buffer country between our Indian Empire and any other Power, and it was an unfortunate thing that the Tibetans, who were friendly disposed towards ourselves, should be allowed once again to fall under the subjection, if not the servitude, of another Power. The Government of India had always set before themselves the policy—and they were pursuing that now—of making the boundary line, if possible identical with the physical watershed. He hoped that at no time would there be any misunderstanding about the fact that Nepaul, Sikkim, and Bhutan were places that fell within the political frontier of India and that under no circumstances would any other Power be allowed to tamper with them in any way whatsoever. He ventured to lay down as a general proposition to guide us in the future that it would be wise for the Government, wherever they could to fix a definite frontier in the regions spoken of by Mr. Rose and as a necessary corollary to that not to allow those frontiers, when fixed, to be encroached upon or impaired. It did not necessarily follow that when we fixed a frontier we should carry our administrative duties right up to that frontier. Although he had heard the British and Indian Governments accused of aggressive designs he had never himself met a Government that was anxious to extend its rule over turbulent mountain tribes. All that was necessary is fixing a frontier was that that frontier should be recognized by the Great Power on the other side, that the tribes which lay on our side should acknowledge our political influence and refrain from intriguing with the other Great Power or harassing people who were within our boundary. There was no reason whatever why there should be any quarrel between ourselves and China. The general temper of the Chinese people was affable towards us, there were no interests at stake to justify a quarrel, but the surest way to avoid a quarrel was to display decision at the earliest stage, to fix our frontier, and to show that we would not allow it to be infringed. (Hear, hear.)

If he asked where he thought the finest work was being done by Englishmen at the present moment he would not point to the British House of Commons—(laughter)—he would not point even to the cricket field as Adelaide—although, so far as he could see, pretty good work was being done there—(laughter and "Hear, hear")—but he would point to the frontiers of India and to the work done by Mr. Rose and other young men like him. (Hear, hear.) He would also say there could be no greater mistake than to suppose that the work of exploration was over. In Asia alone there were hundreds of thousands of square miles of unknown territory waiting to be explored. Indeed, there was enough work for travellers and explorers for a hundred years. (Hear, hear.) He believed that successive Presidents of the Royal Geographical Society would have for the next fifty years the pleasure of presenting the Society's medals to explorers whose work would be as good, if not so showy, as any that had been done in the past; and that at the end of the fifty years it would take geographers another hundred years properly to digest all the discoveries up to that time. (Laughter and "Hear, hear.")

HIAWATHA DEFENDS BOMBAY.

You shall hear how Hiawatha
How the valiant Hiawatha
Saved the "Urbs Prima in Indis"
From invasion and destruction.
Hiawatha's tribe, the Gee-nuts,
Lay in Santa-Cruz Encampment,
All encamped in canvas wigwams.
Two braves slept in every wigwam
Snored and dressed and shaved together.
There were half a hundred Gee-nuts,
Short and stout, and lean and lanky:
Here was Gor-ee, grim yet gentle,
(He they call the Kullur-Sarjent.)
He it was who, clarion-throated.
Roused the sleeping braves at day-light
When they over-slept reveille.
Here were Nik-el-sun and Gilb-ert,
Who with Jard-in, grim old vet'ran
Demonstrate in legal logic.
Also there was Crakshott-Latti,
He who bathes in wells of water
In the middle of the night watch.
Kingsmen, Cookmen, all and sundry
Made a gallant force of Gee-nuts
Making up with good intentions
What they lacked in actual training.
On a certain night (t'was moonlight)
Came their gallant Captain, Boosh-Boosh
Stalwart Faw-bee, his lieutenant,
Also ran beside him shouting;
They had come to rouse the Gee-nuts
Rouse them into instant action.
Far away, at distant Danda
Hostile tribes had threatened landing,
To invade the Salsette Country;
Hiawatha and his fellows,
Fellow Gee-nuts, laugh like one man
Leapt and seized their war-like weapons
Fell in to receive their orders.
Then they marched as quick as can be
To the sands of far Varsova
And they joined a friendly army
Led by the renowned Cadella.
In the woods that fringe the sea-shore.
They were told to lie in silence
And await for the Mah-rate' landing.
Seven specially chosen Gee-nuts,
With the gallant Hiawatha.
Formed what's known as a detached Post,
Under Stalwart Faw-bee's orders.
They were close to Danda Village
For the wise ones said that surely
Here the foe would make their landing.
So they lay, and watched the ocean,
Watched the ever restless ocean
While patrols and guards and pickets
Constantly communicated.

* * * * *

Weary was this waiting, watching—
Not for long though; very shortly
Entertainment was provided:
Someone let off countless rockets
Lovely ones they were, with parti—
Parti-coloured stars and streamers.
It reminded Hiawatha
Of the Exhibition Stadium.
Then some over-zealous tribesman
Fired his rifle at the ocean,
At the ever restless ocean.
Incidents like these provided
Necessary entertainment
Pending the expected landing.

What is this? Incessant Firing!
Shouts of "at 400 open"!
Four suspicious craft are sighted
Volley after volley meets them
On they come in desperation,
Dusky warriors are leaping
From the boats, and wading breast-high:
On they come, a dusky body:
Hiawatha, under cover,
Fires a well-directed volley
Straight into the leading dozen.
Then the stalwart Faw-bees shouted
"At them, Hiawatha, at them"!
So they charged, and shouted "Yield thee"
To the wet and shiv'ring warriors;
They were wet and miserable
They had waded for a long way.
One man yielded him to Faw-bees
Hiawatha seized another,
Full of precious dreams of ransom
Ransomed head, colossal fortune!
Just at that exciting moment
Orders came to cease the firing.
And the foe marched back to barracks
Much relieved to get it over!
Thereupon the Gee-nuts fell in
On the moon-swept sandy sea-shore,
And were harangued by the Chieftains:
They had learned a useful lesson
They had done what they intended—
Moon and wind were in their favour
But they did what they intended.

DIDYMUS.

NEW BATTLESHIP LAID DOWN.

The first keel plate of the twenty-eight "Dreadnought" to be built for the British Navy was on Jan. 16, laid on the building slip at Portsmouth Dockyard by the Hon. Evelyn Moore, sister of Admiral Sir Arthur Moore, the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a small gathering of Naval and Dockyard officers, including the Commander-in-Chief, the Admiral-Superintendent (Real-Admiral Alban G. Tate), Mr. J. Apsey (manager of the Constructive Department), Engineer-Rear-Admiral J. S. Sanders (manager of the Engineering Department), Mr. L. J. Steele (manager of the Electrical Department), and Captain W. E. Fawckner (Captain of the Dockyard and Deputy Superintendent). The huge plate, weighing several tons, was lowered on to the blocks and secured. Miss Moore then tapped it with a mallet and declared it well and truly laid. An adjournment was then made to a neighbouring shipbuilding shop, where Miss Moore and other ladies drove rivets into some large sections of the double bottom of the new ship by means of an enormous hydraulic riveting machine. At the close of the ceremony Miss Moore was presented with a souvenir of the occasion in the form of a silver and oak inkstand, the tray of the stand taking the shape of the new ship's keel-plate which had just been laid. The oak was taken from the old "Royal George," King George IV.'s yacht, which was broken up at Portsmouth a few years ago. The new ship is to be 2,000 tons heavier than the King George V. She is to have a secondary armament of 6-inch guns in addition to the main armament of improved 13.5-inch weapons. The present 13.5-in. gun, as mounted in the latest battleship, the "Orion," fires a projectile weighing 1,250-lb. and the improved gun will fire a 1,400-lb. shell. All the new class will have the improved pattern. It has an increased velocity enabling the extra 150-lb. to be fired, and thus adding to the power of penetration and the destructive capacity on impact. It thus equals some of the guns of 14 in. and over which Foreign Powers are credited with constructing. The 13.5-in gives the increased velocity with a powerful charge and slight structural alterations of a scientific kind. The secondary battery of 6-in guns is also now being reintroduced into a battleship after being discarded for eight years, owing to the increased power of the larger guns. The new ship will therefore mark the beginning of a fresh class of super Dreadnoughts.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would, you mind trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., at 2 at 7d. New Oxford-street London, Established over 35 years.

TRIAL OF SPANISH RIOTERS.

Royal Clemency.

Madrid, January 11.

The Supreme Council of War and Marine has passed sentence of death upon seven of the Cullera prisoners.

January, 12.

At a Council of Ministers held this morning at the Palace Senor Canalejas, in the name of the Government recommended that the Royal clemency should be exercised in the case of six or seven Cullera prisoners who were condemned to death by the Supreme Council of War.

Later.

The Spanish Cabinet has resigned. Between three and four o'clock this afternoon rumours of a crisis began to circulate in Madrid, and shortly afterwards the main facts became known. It appears that early this afternoon the Premier had an audience of the King, who expressed his desire that the reprieve granted to the other six condemned men should be extended to the convict Jover, who was still under sentence of death. Senor Canalejas replied that as a great part of the public were in favour of a reprieve, and that as he was very desirous that no part of the responsibility for a refusal to reprieve the condemned man should fall upon the Monarch, since it belongs solely to the Government, he would immediately prepare for his Majesty's signature a Royal decree authorizing a reprieve. At the same time, as the decision of the Government in this matter was irrevocable, he must tender the resignation of the whole Cabinet.

SENOR CANALEJAS RESUMES OFFICE.

January 15.

The Spanish Ministerial crisis has been solved in the only possible way by the return of Senor Canalejas to power. Perhaps the most important result of the events of yesterday is the immense accession of popularity which they have secured for King Alfonso. Popular enthusiasm over his Majesty's spontaneous act of clemency is unbounded. The "Liberal" says this morning that the King's good deed will be remembered to him as long as his reign and life endure.

HISTORY OF THE CRIME.

In a recent letter, a Madrid Correspondent said:—

Cullera, a small township on the Valencian coast, some three miles distant from the larger town of Sueca, with which it is connected by railway, has long been regarded as a centre of political and social discontent, and there appears to be little doubt that the most dangerous elements in the township were, during the events of last September, in close touch with the Barcelona anarchists. Before September 18 the situation in Valencia had assumed so serious an aspect that the Government decided to proclaim martial law in the province and the proclamation was duly made in the capital (Valencia) at 11-45 on the morning of the 18th. The ringleaders of the anarchist movement had decided to enforce a general strike on the same date and to isolate the town by cutting all communications and preventing access to the two bridges over the river Jucar, which together with the railway, are the only regular approaches to the township. Thanks to the exertions of a corporal and four civil guards whose efforts to prevent the departure of the early morning train to Sueca were frustrated, but the guards appear to have left for Valencia immediately afterwards in obedience to a general order from headquarters, and the rioters tore up the rails and cut the telegraph and telephone wires in pursuance of their plan?

News of the situation at Cullera was brought to Sueca by the passengers in the early train, and Senor Lopez Rueda decided to set out for the township as soon as possible in a motor-car. The judge was already unpopular in Cullera owing to the part which, in the course of his ordinary duties he had taken in the prosecution of some of the local politicians. With him were the clerk of the Court and his secretary. On the way the motor-car had to cross the railway, and at the crossing the judge and his companions encountered some strikers tearing up he rails. The judge, who was armed with a revolver, unhesitatingly arrested the nearest and compelled them to enter the motor-car, which proceeded to Cullera at a foot pace, the judge and his assistants walking beside it. As they entered the main street of the township a threatening mob began to gather, and soon a rush was made which ended in the rescue of the prisoners, one of whom wounded with a knife a lawyer who formed one of the judge's small party. The clerk attempted to escape by running into a side street, while the judge and his secretary re-entered the motorcar and drove to the town hall, followed by the mob. Having reached the town hall the judge told the chauffeur to save himself, while he and his secretary entered the building. The mob followed, and refusing to listen to the judge's attempts to address them from the baloony, some 30 individuals forced their way in, armed with revolvers and knives, and literally hacked the judge to pieces, continuing their brutalities long after life was extinct. The secretary and clerk were also killed.

In connexion with these abominable crimes and with other acts of violence and sabotage committed on the same occasion, 68 persons were subsequently arrested, a gogd number of whom have since been set at liberty. Twenty-two individuals, however, remained definitely charged with complicity in the murders.

MINING ENGINEERING AS A CAREER.

The Bessemer Laboratory, instituted in memory of the eminent steel expert of that name in connection with the Royal School of Mines, is now completed, and will be formally opened at the close of January. The new establishment has come into existence as a result of the movement among science students at the various educational establishments of Great Britain and the Dominions to adopt the profession of mining engineering as one that offers unusual opportunities and has still the advantage of not being overcrowded. "This movement," said Mr. Brooks, of the Imperial College of Science, to a representative of the "Morning Post" yesterday, "has been one of the most striking educational developments within the past few years and is undoubtedly due to the large expansion in Dominion exploration in modern days. Its significance as far as the Imperial College of Science is concerned is shown by the fact that in two years there has been an increase of some twenty-five per cent in the number of students in attendance. Formerly it was the custom to take only a three years' course but the four-year course is now the general rule. An interesting fact in connection with the growing number of mining students is the increased registration of students from the Dominions and the United States, who now come to London to take a post-graduate course of one year, it being universally admitted that the equipment and training of the British institution are not excelled in any part of the world. Another interesting fact is the almost daily applications that reach the College from Dominion and foreign Governments and mining corporations asking for the services of our graduates. The demand is so great that many vacancies must go a begging. Service tutors express the opinion that much of the shortage of candidates for commissions in the Army is due to the tendency among young men who would formerly have adopted military careers to take up mining engineering, as combining great possibilities in adventure with considerable opportunities of profits."

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Lord Glantawe writes:—I have been using Wulfing's Formamint for sore throat with most satisfactory results."

"I have never had sore throat myself since I began to use Formamint, although I suffered periodically before," writes a Physician in *The Practitioner* (December, 1907)—one of thousands of doctors who regularly prescribe Formamint, and use it themselves.

How Formamint Cures Sore Throat.

Everybody knows that sore throat is caused by germs which we inhale from the air. The unique power which Formamint possesses of killing these germs has frequently been demonstrated. One of the most interesting proofs is that established by Dr. Piorkowski, the famous Berlin Scientist, which is illustrated by the accompanying diagrams.

Dr. Piorkowski coated three glass plates with a substance on which germs thrive. One (Fig. C), he also treated with some saliva in which Formamint had been dissolved. He then exposed all three plates to the air and dust, and afterwards kept them for two days at the temperature of the human body. Figs. A and B, not having been treated with Formamint, were covered with the germ growths which cause sore throat and other infectious diseases. *Plate C, which had been treated with Formamint, was absolutely free from germ growth, proving that Formamint killed all germs which settled there.*

Fig. A.—How air germs develop in two days.

Fig. B.—How dust germs develop in two days.

Fig. C.—How Formamint prevents any development of air and dust germs.

What happened on Plate C is exactly what happens in the mouth and throat of a person who takes Formamint, namely: the germs which cause sore throat and other infectious diseases are all destroyed.

But only Wulfing's Formamint will do this—not the worthless imitations which some dealers may try to substitute. Insist on genuine Formamint, which is manufactured by A. Wulfing & Co., London, and sold by all chemists and bazaars, in bottles of 50 tablets.

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THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Feb. 6.

The disturbance from Baluchistan disappeared in the Western Himalayas without giving any precipitation, but the depressions over the north of the Peninsula and the south of Bengal persist. Thunderstorms are reported from Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, Chota Nagpur, Orissa and Assam. The chief amounts are:—Jubbulpore, one and a half inches, Penora, one; Balasore, three-quarters of an inch. The forecast predicts that thunderstorms will continue in North-East and Central India.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT
FOR THE 6TH OF FEBRUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 6th February, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is approximately equal to the average. Day temperature is in excess at Multan, Rawalpindi and Ambala; night temperature is also above normal at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is in defect in Sind and either equal to or above the average in Rajputana. Day temperature is in excess in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in Cutch and at most stations on the Kathiawar Coast and normal or in excess elsewhere. Temperature is generally in slight excess.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore records 1·54" of rain during a thunderstorm. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in excess in the extreme western districts; night temperature is above normal at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad records 0·23" of rain. Skies are lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Night temperature is generally in excess.

General Remarks.—Jubbulpore reports 1·54" of rain associated with a thunderstorm; moderate rain has fallen also at Nizamabad. There has been a decrease of cloud in the central parts of India and in the Peninsula. Conditions have, however, not become settled in these areas.

A few thunderstorms may possibly occur in the Central Provinces and the Deccan.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 6th February, was 30·019 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bundar is 47 feet. The height of tide in the Arabian sea above zero of the tide gauge was 4 feet at 6 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a standard barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 1·4in. and this will be higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the above no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either percentral or assume above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

A refreshing as a plunge in the surf is the general verdict on Dr. Bensch's Spearmint Dentifrice Creme the favourite dentifrice of the Americans. Cleanses and beautifies the teeth, strengthens the gums and destroying germs purifies the breath. Tooth Elexir is for those who prefer liquid. Samples and literature post free, from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

HEALTH OF THE NAVY.

The annual report of the Health of the Navy for 1910 has been issued. The returns for the total force show a continuous improvement in the general health of the Fleet as compared with the preceding five years. The case, invaliding, and death rates all show a decrease, and the average loss of service for each person, although slightly higher than in 1909, compares favorably with the average ratio for five years. In comparison with 1909, the case ratio is slightly higher, but both invalidings and deaths show a decrease. The total force, corrected for time, in the year 1910 was 113,530, and the total number of cases of disease and injury entered on the sick list was 74,233, which gives a ratio of 653·86 per 1,000, a decrease of 42·51 as compared with the average ratio for the preceding five years. The average number of men sick daily was 3,124·84 giving a ratio of 27·52 per 1,000, a decrease of 1·11 in comparison with the previous five years. The total number of days' sickness on board and in hospital was 1,140,560, which represents an average loss of service of 10·04 days' for each person, a decrease of ·4 as compared with the average for the preceding five years. The total number invalided was 2,004, which included men temporarily invalided from foreign stations, which gives a ratio per 1,000 of 17·65, a decrease of 3·45 in comparison with average ratio for the preceding five years. In addition to the usual tabular matter the appendix contains a report on illness occurring while diving by Fleet-Surg. R. S. Bernard; two papers on types of beri-beri as it occurred in the Persian Gulf Squadron and notes on several other interesting cases.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

EARLY ENGLISH NEEDLEWORK.

There is one art, says our lady correspondent, which belongs exclusively to women, and that is the art of the needle. Painting, sculpture, music, dancing, and acting have exponents of both sexes, but it would be an upheaval of all our inherited notions did we see our men-folk sitting down in front of an embroidery frame sorting out silks and wools with (more or less) dainty fingers. From time immemorial women have been needleworkers, and one reads of the fair ladies and the maidens who were busy with skilful embroideries hundreds of years ago. Even in prehistoric times, I believe, they must have done a certain amount of cobbling with needles made of fish-bones and threads of grasses. Judging by the specimens to be seen in museums and in ancient castles, the women of England in what is often comprehensively classed as the "Jacobean" era were very skilful embroiderers. Their work was wrought in fine wools of various colours, possibly somewhat crude in those olden days but which have now faded to the softest tints. These bold embroideries, where impossible trees and peculiar birds held sway, were succeeded after a time by a French introduction—"petit point," or, in the Anglicised version, "tent stitch," worked upon fine single-thread canvas. These designs were chiefly of scrolls and arabesques, with possibly a "vase" of flowers in the centre (the same motif can be found in present-day wall-papers), the background being, as a rule, fawn or cream. But this was too tedious a process as the ages crept on and stress and bustle succeeded the era when trains were not and telegraphy would have been looked upon as necromancy.

BERLIN WOOL WORK.

Coarse canvas was substituted for the finer kind, and thick wools took the place of the fine woollen threads. We have all seen specimens of "Berlin wool work," which for the most part is not a covetable possession. Time went on, and the world hurried and scurried more than ever. The demand in fancy work shops was for something "very effective," that could be accomplished very quickly, producing all kinds of queer results. And then Father Time, with his inscrutable smile, deliberately turned back the hour-glass of the centuries as far as taste is concerned, and we find ourselves yearning for antique furniture and embarking upon Early English embroideries once more. For these the home-loving woman who has plenty of time at her disposal has an immense admiration, and she will not hesitate to commence a piece of stitchery which will occupy has has far several weeks, but which can be handed down to posterity as an heirloom in the same fashion as those which were worked three hundred years ago. The first question which arises in the mind of the would-be worker is what form the embroidery is to take. It is wisest to begin on something small, such as a blotter, because it takes some time to learn the secrets of the art (if there be any beyond artistic taste and patience), and if the first venture is not quite a success, it will not be heartbreaking. Other subjects which lend themselves well to this stitchery are footstools, chair seats, firescreens, and portieres. Cushions are not suitable, because in those Spartan mediæval days such luxuries were unknown, and the work does not lend itself to anything soft or flabby. If any one had been beguiled into working a cushion square, I should recommend her to forsake the idea, and have it mounted us a big hassock or as a low music seat in a frame of dark oak.

CREAM LINEN WORK.

The foundation of all this Early English work is cream linen, yet hardly cream, perhaps, as the tone is more that of a fabric which was originally white, but which has been slightly discoloured with age. The most important point is to have a really good design copied from some "antique model, and for a novice, to have the colours and workings "indicated," which, if the material and wools are purchased from some reliable and artistic worker, can always be done for a very nominal charge. The wells, specially dyed and quite washable, cost threepence for a very fast skin. Some people like to work in a frame, others don't. Personally, I am of the letter persuasion, being rather a loose worker; but for any one who works tightly a frame is a great advantage, because it prevents cockling. But even if the work when completed has cockled to a certain extent there is no reason for dismay, as damping, pulling, and ironing will take out every wrinkle. Anything is better than very loose working.

THE VARIOUS STITCHES.

The method of working is, as a rule, the ordinary long and short stitch, taking care to keep a perfectly even outline. Split-stitch and cain-stitch are used occasionally, and a few fancy lace stitches are sometimes introduced, but not often. French knots are greatly used, especially for such rough effects as the cups of acorns. Leaves are worked in long and short stitch on either side, filling up the space completely and a thick vein is put up the centre. It is an almost unfailing rule that the outside edge of leaf and other subjects is worked with the wool doubled, but the rest with wool single. Each tiny outline, especially with the feather of birds, should be carefully followed with the outline first (usually the darker shade), and the inner portions afterwards. Each feather must be complete in itself in the wings and tail, otherwise it will not stand out. The colours of plumage in English work were certainly odd, and savoured of

BY THE WAY.

A RELIC OF MARIE ANTOINETTE.

M. Pierre de Nolhac, the curator of the museum at Versailles has just acquired an interesting relic, at once a memento of joy and sorrow. It is a leather cabinet bearing the arms of Marie Antoinette. The drawers and the separating divisions are delicately relieved with gold, and this ornamentation is the work of the celebrated Derome, and the cabinet bears the private mark of the artist. "P.Oisan," which he placed on all his work. It is supposed that this cabinet was made to contain some of the wedding presents of the unfortunate Queen.

TAMED SEA GULLS.

That sea gulls may be domesticated has been demonstrated at Long Beach by Miss Mignon Le Brun, of Los Angeles. So familiar have the gulls become about her as she takes her morning walk along the beach, and, after she has been among them for a short time, some of the birds will even perch on her shoulder and take food from her fingers. She has been many weeks in overcoming the fears of the birds. Her appearance with her customary handful of table scraps is hailed with a cry of delight by the gulls. Instantly they are in the air, deserting their usual feeding places, and hovering over the head and in front of Miss Le Brun. Then they will drop to the sands and feed at the feet of the young woman as complacently as might a flock of pet chickens.

DIAMOND CUTTING.

At one time the diamond cutters' industry was confined almost entirely to Antwerp. There were in 1870 about three hundred diamond cutters in the whole of Belgium, but to-day the number has grown to sixteen thousand, their earnings on the average being 40 francs a week, or about 32s. Workshop and apparatus, we learn from a Paris contemporary, for the most part belong to the "Syndicat Anversois." Many of the workers come from Holland, Germany, and Switzerland. There are specialists who deal with the stones according to size and quality. It is estimated that the Dutch houses find employment for 8,000 cutters, Germany for 800, Switzerland 400, America 300, while Paris and London only require 100 each.

AMBIGUOUS TERMS.

In France the verger of a church is called a "suisse," and in Germany the same word is used to designate any farm hand. To the use of the word in Germany the Swiss Government has taken exception, and it seems not without reason. When the word is employed, as in France, to a comparatively limited class, whose calling is some guarantee of respectability, no exception could be taken; but when employed, as in Germany, the case is different. It is self-evident that included in so large a class as farm hands there must be many "black sheep," and when these make their appearance in the Courts the designation "suisse" is likely to cause not only confusion, but irritation. The Swiss authorities have brought the matter under the notice of the German Government, alleging that law-abiding Swiss abroad suffer from this use of the word, with the result that instructions have been given that in future the term "suisse" is not to be used in a generic sense, but that any farm hand having to appear in Court to answer any charge is to be designated according to his actual calling—swineherd, cowkeeper, or carter, as the case may be.

NEW FORM OF WINTER SPORT.

The latest invention in the form of winter sports is the "Bicycle Luge." A Swiss reader of the "Motor Cycle" says: "The speed up to which it will travel is 60 to 70 m. p. h. on a good run. The steering is the same as an ordinary cycle, and corners may be taken with ease. Brakes are not necessary, as one can stop easily by dropping both feet to the ground. The rider's feet are supported by a crossbar, extending right and left of the frame. It is steadily gaining favour among the English people in Switzerland."

KING AND VETERAN.

King Albert of Belgium, with his secretary and an officer, motored to a small village near Charleroi, Feluï-Arquenne, in order to pay a visit to the only surviving participator in the revolution of 1830. This veteran is called Philippe Dumoulin, and he is 102 years of age. His great wish was to possess a portrait of the King, and on His Majesty learning this he decided he would himself present such a gift. The village street was crowded with holiday-dressed inhabitants, and all normal occupations had been interrupted. On the threshold of the "estaminet" kept by his children stood Philippe Dumoulin in his old fighting dress. The King presented him a handsome picture of himself. Inside the "estaminet" were the burgomaster, the curé, and the village policeman. Two bottles of champagne were opened, and the King drank with everyone in the inn to the health of the veteran, who had lived under the Emperor Napoleon and three Kings of the Belgians.

REVOLT AGAINST THE TAILOR.

Dealing with man's fashions to-day Candida, in the "Graphic," writes: "I know at least two clever men who rail persistently in print and out of it, against the indignities which they, and all men, are condemned to suffer at the tailor's scissors, but they wear the same sort of clothes as other men, nevertheless. What is badly needed is a pioneer brave enough to air his views upon his person. I look hopefully for the first signs of a revolt—a genuine one, not the polite revolutionette one is accustomed to which plays around fancy waistcoats and boldly decorated neckties—but for something really big and inspired which shall go straight to the essential, as is the blunt way of all reform.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.

M. Briand, who has taken the new office of Vice-President of the French Council, is the son of a small innkeeper of Nantes, and first made himself conspicuous at the local Bar by defending Herve, the notorious anti-militarist editor of "Le Pioupiou de l'Yonne," and by taking the side of the men against their masters in cases of arson and sabotage. His attitude was very different when, as Prime Minister he had to cope with a railway strike. Then he locked up the leaders and applied martial law to the railways. Naturally, he was accused of inconsistency but he had his answer ready. He was he said, not exactly a different man from what he used to be, but "a man who had adapted himself to his function."

BORGUND CHURCH.

Everyone who goes to Southern Norway should see Borgund or Hitterdal Church. They have common features, and both belong to the twelfth century. Borgund is a wonderful little building. It is built wholly of pine which has been preserved seven centuries or more, almost intact. The pine is blackened, and no doubt this has for a long time guarded it against weather; but, even so, the thing is marvellous, says a writer in the "Field." It has scarcely a western appearance, reminding one of some model of a Burmese or other Eastern building. Borgund is now probably guarded better than it was years ago. It was defaced inside by the penknives of natives as well as foreigners. Mercifully it was not bought by some American millionaire and shipped across the Atlantic.

THE LATE LORD WENLOCK.

The late Lord Wenlock was one of the most active of men. He held a number of public offices and in 1901 accompanied the then Prince, and Princess on their memorable Colonial tour in the capacity of Chief of the Staff responsible for the arrangements. His ancestral home, Escrick, is situated on the road from York to Selby, between the Derwent and the Ouse, it commands a view of an extensive demesne embracing a remarkable combination of tree life and pastoral beauty. In the park fallow deer herd and feed and grow sleek. Lord Wenlock's athletic and sporting proclivities, as is known, were of varied description. An ideal cricketpitch, within a stone's throw of the house, reminded visitors that—player and patron—he ranked second to none in his sustained devotion to the national game.

"RUSKIN'S NIGHTMARE."

Oxford Museum, which narrowly escaped destruction by fire, owes its existence to Sir Henry Acland, the late Regius Professor of Medicine, who had the warm support of his friend John Ruskin. It was first opened in 1860 for the third visit of the British Association. The building of the museum entailed a long and furious controversy, and the attempt to combine a Venetian palace with a Crystal Palace resulted in what irreverent critics have called "Ruskin's Nightmare." Although his influence is very marked, Ruskin did not himself design anything for the museum, except one of the windows and some iron brackets, but he enlisted other artist friends in the cause, notably Rossetti, Woolner, and Alexander Munro.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

TENNYSON AS A READER OF HIS OWN POETRY.

Members of the Poetry Society will be glad to find in Sir Charles Stanford's contribution to "Tennyson and his Friends" details by a musical expert on Tennyson's method of reading his own poetry. That Tennyson thought he could read his own poetry better than anyone else, and that although his reading broke most of the rules of the elocutionist it was singularly effective, is well known. "His reading magnifies the merit of everything," said Patmore, "it is so grand"; it drew "iron tears" down Jowett's cheek, and such men as Gladstone and Dr. Henry Van Dyke did not fully understand "Maud" until they had heard the poet's rendering of it. The marvellous voice accounted for a great deal of course, and those who have described a reading fall naturally into such phrases as "a rich solemn music," "organ notes," or "melodious thunders." His reading, says Lady Ritchie, was "a sort of mystical incantation, a chant in which every note rises and fall and reverberates again. It fills the room, it ebbs and flows away; and when we leave it is with a strange music in our ears, feeling that we have for the first time, perhaps, heard what we may have read a hundred times before." This, however, is vague generality, and the interest in Sir Charles Stanford's observations is that he goes into detail. Thus he notes that although Tennyson's talking voice was of a wide range, in reading poetry he used few notes of it. He generally limited himself to two, except in the cadence of a passage, when his voice would slightly fall, although in certain passages, such as the last stanza of "Come into the garden, Maud," he would use "a peculiarly thin and ghostly tone of voice." That the monotone would be amply relieved by the variety of feeling is suggested by this remark of Rossetti's. "I once heard Tennyson read 'Maud,' and while the fiery passages were given with a voice and vehemence which he alone could compass, the softer passages and the songs made the tears run down his cheeks like rain." In respect of the task which faces every elocutionist, of reconciling rhythm and metre, Tennyson had also a peculiarity. He is sometimes quoted as having advised his reader to "read him as prose," but this was so little his own practice that he was more than most reciters, careful to bring out the metre. It was a point on which he was fastidious, and in the line from the "Ode to the Duke of Wellington," "Let the bell be tolled," he not only accented but accented strongly the first syllable in order to have three accented syllables in the line; "It wanted three strokes of the bell, not two."

OBSERVANT OF VOWEL VALUES.

The general impression thus given of Tennyson's reading of his own poetry nearly completed when we remember that he was exquisitely observant of those delicate vowel values which are a chief beauty of his work. Allingham spoke of him "lingering with solemn sweetness on every vowel sound," and the details Sir Charles furnishes are worth quoting in his own words:—"Such words as 'true' and 'too,' which in most people's mouths have an identical vowel sound, were differentiated by him, the 'o' fall and round, the "ue' inclining imperceptibly to 'u.' His 'a' also had far more varied colours than is usual even with singers. One modification in especial, the quality of which can best be described as approaching that of 'Eh, mon,' in broad Scotch, gave a breadth and a dignity to such words as 'nation,' 'lamentation,' 'pageant' (he never used the horrible pronunciation 'padgent') which added vastly to the musical values of his verse."

WRONG AS AN EXPONENT.

It will be seen how exceedingly personal to himself Tennyson's method was. Every man must read poetry in his own way, and no one is likely to succeed who tries to play Tennyson's fiddle with Tennyson's fiddlestick. Nevertheless the following passage from "Becket" Irving used to render as he had heard the poet himself render it, and actors noted that in it he reached his high-water mark as an elocutionist:—

We came upon
A wild-fowl sitting on her nest, so still.
I reached my hand and touched; she did not stir;
The snow had frozen round her, and she sat
Stone-dead upon a heap of ice-cold eggs.

"The mastery of sound-painting in this line, the chilly "o's" and "e's" which the poet knew so well how place, Irving declaimed with a quite reverence which made the sentence so pathetic that it will always live in the memory of those who heard it."

DIFFERENT IDEALS OF POETRY.

There is nothing as yet to indicate what reception Mr. Gosse's volume is having. Those whose taste was in course of formation in the seventies and eighties of last century will find in it much to please them, but a generation of readers has grown up who accept different ideals of poetry. They are interested in Mr. Maurice Hewlett's experiments in metreless rhythms; they count it no fault in Mrs. Annand Taylor that her idea is sometimes hidden under the gorgeousness of her diction; they do not complain of symbolists who have no idea to express; they palliate in Francis Thompson his occasional obscurity and turgidity, and they think it not amiss that Mr. Trench should seem to mar his metres deliberately in order to avoid the merely pretty and nambypamby. How will such readers receive the work of Mr. Gosse, with his cult of lucidity, his doctrine of the sanctity of technique, and his reverence for traditional English? It is doubtful; but the answer, when time tells it, will be as interesting almost to the critic as to Mr. Gosse himself.

LARGE PUBLISHING SEASON.

Last year's publishing season has not only demonstrated that the six-shilling novel is able to hold its own against cheaper forms of publication, but also, in spite of such public events as the Coronation, the Moroccan crisis, and the war in Tripoli in spite also of the long continuance of a dazzling summer that was fitted to lure even the most inveterate reader from his sedentary habit, has broken all records in respect of the number of books published. It was the year 1907 that first gave signs of renewed life in the publishing trade. In that year due, no doubt, to an influx of cheap reprints, there were issued 8,914 books, as against 8,603 for the year preceding, or an increase of no fewer than 1,311. That figure was not maintained in 1908, which witnessed a drop of 93, but in the year following things not only righted themselves, but the first time the number ran into five figures standing at 10,725. In 1910 the figure was 10,804, and last year increased upon that by 110. A glance at the statistics for the years indicated shows that the yearly-long publishing season is an accomplished fact. The evil is that the books published are not more equably distributed throughout the months. The most meagre is, of course, the month of August. It shows 559 books issued in 1907, 564 for 1908, 524 for 1909, 610 for 1910, and 679 for last year. Only a little better is December, with its 509, 644, 634, 516, and 703 for 1907 and following years. On the other hand, October is the most busy month, and shows figures for those years 1,350, 1,263, 1,327, 1,342, and 1,527 respectively. Indeed, during September, October, and November the issue of books is out of all proportion large. Of last year's 10,914, 3,889 were published during those months. Had they been equably issued throughout the year the figure would have been 910. In such a congestion of books it must inevitably happen that many good ones are overlooked in the crowd and never have their chance. An absolutely uniform distribution of books throughout the twelve months of the year is, of course, impossible, but the interests of readers, authors, and the trade alike are involved in a nearer approximation to it.

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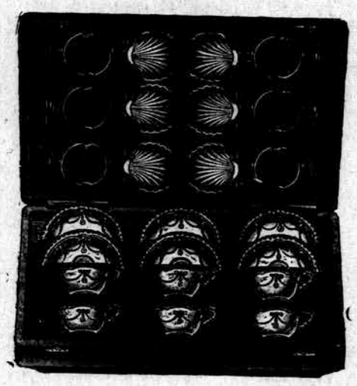
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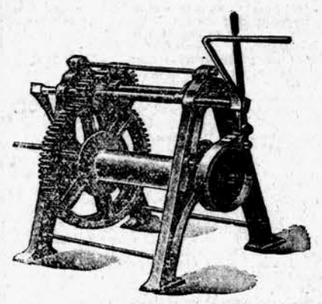
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